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## Price Cut by Mobil Pressures OPEC

### Mexico and Egypt Reported to Join Cartel Proposal to Trim Oil Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
GENEVA — Pressure on OPEC intensified Tuesday as a leading international oil company said it was lowering the price it was willing to pay for the major U.S. blend of oil.

Meanwhile, Mexico and Egypt, which are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, reportedly agreed to join key OPEC nations and cut production to shore up the cartel's \$29-a-barrel reference price. Oil ministers from Mexico and Egypt met Tuesday in an informal two-day meeting to discuss solutions to falling world oil prices.

Venezuela's energy minister, Arturo Hernandez Grami, termed the meeting "unprecedented" in that it brought OPEC and non-OPEC members together. He said all participants agreed to propose production cuts to the full 13-member OPEC conference next Monday in Geneva. He said he was confident the full cartel would agree to lower the 17.5-million barrel daily production ceiling rather than cut prices.

The meeting was called after Norway and Britain, which are not OPEC members, cut prices of North Sea crude oil and Nigeria, which belongs to the cartel, dropped the price of its top blend.

Mexico's oil minister, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, said later Tuesday that to show a "spirit of cooperation" between OPEC and non-OPEC members, he would accompany Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia to Lagos this week to try to persuade the Nigerians to rescind their \$2-a-barrel price cut.

And in Oslo, the newspaper Aftenposten reported that the Saudi oil minister would visit the Norwegian capital this week to meet Oil Minister Kaare Kristiansen.

The proposed production cuts still require approval at the meeting of all 13 members of the cartel next Monday in Geneva. Sources at Tuesday's meeting, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the cuts would require unanimous approval.

Sheikh Yamani said the reductions would be "just enough to bring the oil price up to the official price." He refused to elaborate, saying only that all OPEC members would be involved.

"It will be substantial, it is an economic thing," he said when asked the role of Saudi Arabia, where production of 4 million to 5 million barrels a day is the largest in the cartel.

Later Tuesday, Mobil Corp. said in New York that it had cut its (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



South African troops line a street during a hunt for dissidents in a combined operation with police in Sebokeng township.

## Troops Occupy Black Towns In South Africa

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

SEBOKENG TOWNSHIP, South Africa — The South African government sent a combined force of 7,000 soldiers and police into three black townships south of Johannesburg on Tuesday in the one of the biggest crackdowns on political dissent mounted in this country.

The security forces, backed by armored vehicles, threw cordons around the townships of Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Boipatong, in which there has been racial unrest for nearly two months. They then moved from house to house searching the inhabitants. The townships have an estimated population of 225,000.

By late Tuesday night 363 people had been arrested, mostly for "minor crimes," a police spokesman said.

It was the first time the South African authorities had used such a technique of mass searches to seek out dissidents whom they regard as political agitators. It was also the first time the army had been employed so openly to quell racial unrest.

Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order, said the operation was launched to "rid the area of criminal and revolutionary elements" behind the unrest.

Black political movements denounced the operation as an act of aggression equivalent to civil war and warned that it would lead to increased racial bitterness.

The scale of the raid and the overt use of the army, which was not called in during the more extensive 1976 disturbances in the black township of Soweto, reflect an anxiety on the part of the South African government that the current unrest is becoming politically threatening.

The unrest began in early September as the government was inaugurating a new national constitution that gives limited political rights to people of mixed-race and Asian origin but continues to exclude the 73-percent African majority.

Tuesday's raids began at 2 A.M. in Sebokeng. The soldiers, who made up the bulk of the task force, formed a tight cordon around the township, taking up positions with automatic rifles. They were backed up by scores of heavily armored troop carriers.

Other soldiers lined the streets to a similar close formation to stop people from moving about when the searches began, a police spokesman explained at a briefing later in the day.

A battery of searchlights was switched on to illuminate the dim township, and police officers dressed in camouflage uniforms began the house-to-house searches.

After each house was searched a red label was fixed to the door, and the members of the household had a red label stuck to their clothing. A police spokesman, Colonel Leon Mallett, explained that this was to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Head of Aquino Panel Says General, 6 Soldiers Plotted Killing

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

MANILA — The head of the citizens panel investigating the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., accused an air force general and six soldiers Tuesday of having plotted to kill the Philippine opposition leader last year. President Ferdinand E. Marcos then ordered their immediate prosecution before a special civilian court.

Another report by the rest of the five-member board is to be released Wednesday. Board sources said that the majority report would allege a wider military conspiracy, including General Fabian C. Ver, chief of the armed forces and a close associate of President Marcos.

Corazon J. Agrava, 69, the panel chairman, said that she and the other board members differed on how far and how high the level of liability should be.

However, the board has rejected unanimously government claims that a lone gunman, Rolando Galman, an alleged Communist, was somehow able to penetrate a 1,192-man security guard around Manila International Airport and shoot Mr. Aquino at point-blank range. Mr. Aquino was shot and killed Aug. 21, 1983, after returning from three years of self-exile in the United States. Mr. Galman was shot and killed by security guards. The Aquino assassination galva-

nized public opposition to the Marcos government, precipitated an economic crisis and prompted a re-evaluation of the U.S. government's policy towards the Philippines.

In her 121-page report, Mrs. Agrava, a retired appeals court justice, named those involved in the conspiracy as General Luther Custodio, then head of the aviation security command, and the six soldiers closest to Mr. Aquino when he was killed.

Mrs. Agrava concluded that Mr. Aquino was shot in the back of the head on the steps leading down from the plane while he was under military escort, about 10 seconds after he left the aircraft. This directly contradicts the military story, which claimed that the opposition politician was killed on the tarmac, after the lone gunman managed to slip through the security. The Agrava report did not name which of the military escorts shot Mr. Aquino, saying that any of the six soldiers nearby could have done it. To pinpoint the actual assassin might not be provable beyond reasonable doubt with the available evidence, the report states. Similarly, Mrs. Agrava's report did not find sufficient evidence to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Corazon Agrava, who headed the investigation of the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader, signs a minority report for President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

go higher in the military hierarchy than General Custodio. It stated specifically that General Ver was not one of those who plotted the assassination. In response to the charges, General Custodio said, "God knows my men and I are not guilty." He expressed confidence that they would be found innocent in court.

For President Marcos, the board's finding of military conspiracy poses a challenge to his government, although its effect would appear to be limited by the board's split decision. Immediately after the assassination, Mr. Marcos said that the evidence supported the military's version of events. Last month, however, he distanced himself from the military claims, saying that it did not reflect his personal opinion. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Lloyd's of London Plans Satellite Recovery Mission

LONDON — Lloyd's of London said Tuesday it would take the lead in a salvage operation in space to recover two communications satellites that were launched into faulty orbits by the U.S. space shuttle.

Stephen Merrett, an underwriter for the British insurance syndicate, said the U.S. space shuttle would be hired next month to recover and return the satellites to Earth. The satellites would then be refurbished and resold to the highest bidder.

The proceeds of the sale would help the syndicate recover part of its \$180-million insurance loss on the space vehicles, Mr. Merrett said. The two satellites, one owned by Western Union and the other by the government of Indonesia, went into the wrong orbit after they were launched by the shuttle in February, rendering them useless.

The salvage syndicate, which includes insurers in Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, will pay \$4.5 million (\$5.4 million) to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for use of the shuttle, and just over \$4 million to Hughes Aircraft Co. for the equipment required for the operation. Lloyd's said it hoped the satellites could be resold for about \$58 million. The rescue attempt is to be made on the shuttle's next mission, which begins Nov. 7.

## UNESCO Holds Down Budget Rise

PARIS — UNESCO has, for the first time, approved a budget plan based on no real growth, a decision that could affect the United States' decision to withdraw from the agency at the end of this year.

In a vote Monday night, the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization approved a resolution calling for the draft two-year budget for 1986 and 1987 to be set at the 1984-1985 level of \$391 million, with inflation added.

The detailed budget will not be approved until the next UNESCO general conference in a year. UNESCO's refusal to accept no real growth to its current budget was one reason cited by the Reagan administration for its decision to withdraw from the organization.

The developing nations originally wanted UNESCO to plan for 2 percent annual growth in 1986 and 1987. Instead they accepted a compromise text that left open the possibility of additional spending.

The final resolution called on UNESCO's Secretariat to submit additional proposals amounting to up to 2 percent of the budget to aid developing nations.

The board session, which ended Monday, approved some internal reform moves but other Western demands for change were blocked or postponed.

Security Council Members The United Nations General Assembly on Monday named four new members to the Security Council but was deadlocked over a fifth seat. The New York Times reported from the United Nations in New York.

The four nations named to two-year terms on the 15-member body were Australia and Denmark, replacing the Netherlands and Malta; Trinidad and Tobago in place of Nicaragua; and Thailand for Pakistan.

An impasse developed over a replacement for Zimbabwe when the African bloc was unable to agree on a candidate. After several ballots, Ethiopia, a Soviet ally, had 83 votes and Somalia had 72, both short of the two-thirds required. Thailand's candidacy was challenged by Mongolia, and four ballots were required.



MITTERRAND IN LONDON — President François Mitterrand of France, accompanied by Prince Philip, inspected an honor guard Tuesday as he began a four-day state visit.

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TOMORROW Campaigns for the U.S. House of Representatives are setting new spending records.

## Against All Odds, Official Bringing Discipline to Cairo's Chaotic Traffic

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — "I don't believe in the impossible," said Ahmed Rushdi, Egypt's new interior minister. As a demonstration, Mr. Rushdi started a campaign about three months ago to promote what he called "discipline in the streets."

At the time, Egyptians scoffed. No one, they said, could untangle Cairo's traffic congestion and create order in the chaotic streets of this sprawling city of 14 million people and almost as many cars. It was tantamount to moving the Pyramids.

But against all odds, Mr. Rushdi's campaign appears to be working. "You haven't seen anything yet," declared Mr. Rushdi, a wiry, vivacious man of almost 60 years who was interviewed recently in his office at the ministry. "I've only been in office 82 days."

Only a man who rejects the concept of impossibility would tackle Cairo's traffic problems. In this society of consensus and conformity, Cairo's streets are the last bastion of anarchy. Cars careen past red lights as Egyptian policemen wave their red plastic traffic batons in disapproval, to no avail. Pedestrians pour onto the streets to escape the sidewalks, where people vie with parked cars for space. The city's few marked crosswalks are ignored by drivers and pedestrians alike. People cross streets when and where they can, dodging motorized and donkey-powered vehicles, baby carriages and bicycles. Cars park two, three and even four abreast on major shopping streets. Taxis stop without warning in mid-road to let passengers disembark. Idled cars belch fumes into the heavily polluted air; horns honk in desperation and anger. Mr. Rushdi, who was an assistant to the previous interior minister before President Hosni Mubarak promoted him, has been appalled by the spectacle during his 30 years in law enforcement and as head of Cairo's security police.

"I have seen people die who were in ambulances that could not reach hospitals," he said. "People have burned to death in fires because our rescue cars, police vehicles, and fire trucks could not get to fires."

But more than that, he said, the campaign for discipline in the streets was a far broader war.

"This anarchy is not in keeping with Egyptian traditions or our national character," he argued. "Egyptians are Pharaonic people. Throughout history we have been disciplined and orderly; we have craved leadership and central authority," he continued. "We intend to reclaim this heritage, beginning with the streets."

At lunchtime and late at night, Mr. Rushdi takes to the streets in his black government Mercedes-Benz, complete with phone and walkie-talkie, to supervise the campaign and to talk to Egyptians about the program and their complaints on other matters.

One day, he and his driver were racing to the scene of a major traffic accident. His driver ran a red light. A traffic policeman, unaware that the car contained the minister, demanded that the vehicle stop and began writing a ticket. The minister's chauffeur argued. Didn't he know who was inside the Mercedes, the driver protested. Mr. Rushdi emerged from the vehicle, equally outraged, not at the policeman, but at his driver. He gave the driver a tongue-lashing and a fine. The policeman received a bonus. "It's called democracy," Mr. Rushdi explained. "The law should apply to all equally."

## Soviet Rights Abuses 'Getting Worse,' Shultz Says

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has charged that persecution of Jews and other minorities in the Soviet Union "seems to be getting worse" and that an increase in officially sanctioned anti-Semitism there is "alarming."

Mr. Shultz's unusually harsh comments about Soviet human rights abuses came Monday, a day on which the State Department also announced the suicide in a Soviet labor camp of a Ukrainian human rights activist, Yuri Litvin.

Officials said the two statements on the same day resulted from coincidence rather than any new decision to take Moscow to task publicly on such issues.

President Ronald Reagan, in a speech at the United Nations General Assembly last month and in remarks connected with the subsequent White House visit of the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, called for dialogue between Washington and Moscow

and seemed to mute his public criticism of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz, in a speech last week, said it was a U.S. obligation to "speak out" about human rights abuses in spite of the often expressed viewpoint, which he cited, that such statements harm U.S.-Soviet relations.

State Department officials said Mr. Shultz was planning to see the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, in the near future to explore suggestions by President Konstantin U. Chernenko to a Washington Post interview last week on how to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Shultz's public remarks Monday were in a breakfast address to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, which presented him with an award for taking up the plight of Soviet Jews with Mr. Gromyko and other officials.

The actress Jane Fonda received an award from the same group Monday night for her personal efforts on behalf of Ida Nudel, a Soviet citizen who has long been seeking to emigrate to Israel.

The secretary of state charged that Soviet human rights performance has been in the past "nothing more than the cynical manipulation of human lives for political purposes."

To back up his charge that the situation of Soviet Jews was worsening, Mr. Shultz said:

• Four well-known Hebrew teachers have been arrested within the past two months "in what appears to be an intensifying campaign of repression aimed specifically at Jewish cultural activities."

• There has been an upsurge in officially sanctioned anti-Semitism, including cartoons and articles comparing Israel to Nazi Germany.

• The health of Anatoli Shecharansky, a dissident, is "deteriorating" in a Soviet prison, where he is being held on the "blatantly false charge" of spying for the United States.

• Soviet authorities are seeking to discourage many of those who wish to leave the country by threatening them with confinement to a psychiatric hospital, loss of their job and internal exile.

Mr. Shultz said Jewish emigration "has come to a virtual standstill," with just over 1,300 Jews being permitted to leave last year. This compares with the 51,000 who left in the peak emigration year of 1979.

A State Department spokesman, John Hughes, announced in a separate statement the death of Mr. Litvin, the Ukrainian activist. He died in a Soviet prison, reportedly by suicide, sometime in August, according to Mr. Hughes.

The spokesman described Mr. Litvin as a poet and journalist in prison "due to his persistent and courageous struggle for human rights in the Ukraine."

Mr. Hughes said Mr. Litvin was one of three prominent Ukrainian human rights activists to die in Soviet prisons in the past six months.

"All three deaths can be attributed to the brutal conditions of Soviet labor camps, which fail to meet minimal standards of human decency," he said.

## Some Illinois Doubters Won Back by President

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

HANOVER PARK, Illinois — On Sunday night in this suburb of Chicago, some of President Ronald Reagan's voters came home.

Two weeks before these middle-class Republicans, Democrats and independents found their faith in the president unexpectedly shaken by his first debate with Walter F. Mondale.

That encounter had left them with doubts about Mr. Reagan's age, competence and command and with new respect for his Democratic challenger.

But after watching the second presidential debate of 1984 in the home of Susan and Michael Talbot, these Chicago suburbanites were restored to the Reagan column.

These voters were among a group of 19 assembled by The Washington Post. The group was in no way a scientific sample of the electorate nationwide.

"Viewed from the Talbots' family room, Mr. Reagan seemed to have performed well enough to guaran-

tee his return to the presidency for another four years, even though his responses and his record were not without flaws.

And Mr. Mondale, after a strong beginning, seemed to put himself on automatic pilot and drifted on unconvincingly. He left his supporters in the room disappointed and gave those leaning to Mr. Reagan no new reason to abandon their leader.

The only note of cheer for Mr. Mondale is that the gender gap cuts a wide swath through Hanover Park.

Dian Johnson, Judy Cherry and Mary DeFranze remained solidly for Mr. Mondale — even more solidly than they were before. Their concerns about Mr. Reagan's lack of accomplishment in arms control, his "Star Wars" space defense plan and his policy to Lebanon solidified their opposition to the candidate whom their husbands were ready to rally behind on Sunday night.

According to a Mondale senior (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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## EC Ministers Approve Several Points on Entry For Spain, Portugal

LUXEMBOURG — Talks on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community appeared to have progressed on some key issues after two days of discussions among community ministers but no agreement was reached on fisheries and wine, two of the most sensitive elements in the negotiations, diplomats said Tuesday.

Austin Deasy, the Irish agriculture minister who headed the farm ministers' meeting on wine, said, "The extent of the blockage at today's meeting was considerable."

Mr. Deasy said that he believed it "quite likely" that the problem of wine surpluses would have to be addressed by heads of state of the 10 members at their summit in Dublin in December.

Foreign ministers failed to agree how much access the Spanish fishing fleet, the fourth largest in the world, should have to community waters.

Late Monday, the ministers accepted a "mini-package" on some essential aspects of admission.

The package covers the phasing

out of high customs duties, the status of emigrant Iberian families and olive oil production.

Both sides said that with agreement on the mini-package, they were optimistic that Spain and Portugal had a real chance of joining the community by the target date of Jan. 1, 1986.

Fernando Morán, the Spanish foreign minister, who was in Luxembourg to follow the progress of the talks, said he was satisfied that the seven-year-old negotiations had entered their final phase.

Mr. Morán said a decisive negotiating marathon would be held in Brussels on Nov. 28.

Negotiations would have to be completed by the end of this year to allow for ratification of the accession treaties by national parliaments before the target date, diplomats said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, commented: "It is a tight timetable, but I think there is a reasonable chance of it being met."

The 10 community members remained divided over the extent of access that the Spanish fishing fleet should have in community waters.

Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark and Ireland see the Spaniards as a threat to their own troubled fishing industries and want to keep them out of their waters until the year 2000.

The EC already has a growing wine surplus and ministers were looking at ways of curbing overproduction both before and after the two countries join.

Diplomats said a potentially disruptive incident involving a Spanish trawler, which sank during the weekend after being fired on by an Irish naval vessel for alleged illegal fishing, had been treated by both sides as a separate issue. In the incident, the ship reached English waters before the crew abandoned ship and the vessel sank.

## Gift Shop Is Said to Sell Secret U.S. Space Plans

WASHINGTON — A gift shop at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston is selling souvenir envelopes that provide detailed drawings and the official code name of a top secret navy space project, according to Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine.

The aerospace industry publication said the souvenir postal covers, which sell for \$1, show a detailed drawing of the Whitecloud satellite — a mother spacecraft and three smaller craft that can be separated in orbit to fan out over a large area and scan the oceans.



**SQUATTERS EVICTED** — Police in central Amsterdam cleared a building Tuesday on the Singel canal, third from right, that squatters had considered an important base. Officers charged a street barricade erected in another part of the city and reported arresting five persons. About 7,000 people squat in hundreds of buildings in Amsterdam.

## President Wins Back Some Doubters

(Continued from Page 1)

adviser, Richard Leone, the former vice president had come into the debate aiming for a specific group of voters: people who, after the first debate, either had new doubts about Mr. Reagan's competence or who viewed Mr. Mondale more favorably but were still not ready to declare their support.

Everyone in the group who fit that description wound up moving more solidly behind Mr. Reagan by the end of the debate.

"I thought Reagan did much better than in the last debate," said Sanford Johnson, a Republican marketing specialist who had left the first debate with strong misgiv-

ings. "He seemed more relaxed, more well rested."

At the end of the debate, Mr. Johnson cast his ballot for Mr. Reagan, without the question mark that accompanied it two weeks before.

Those who came as Mondale supporters volunteered that Mr. Reagan had performed far better than they would have liked.

"Reagan seemed more up on what he was talking about, more up on foreign policy," said Mr. Talbot, a Mondale backer and a Democrat who runs a small truck-parts business. "But some points Mondale made about him out knowing what was going on hit home."

Those who returned to the Re-

gan fold were willing to overlook the lack of success on arms control and their differences over his foreign policies as they championed the president's economic approach.

"Things like that happen," Bud Cherry said of the controversies over Nicaragua and Lebanon. "A president can't be on top of everything."

His wife, Judy, saw things from a different perspective. "I can see that things are better" economically, she said. "But I am stronger for Mondale now because of the one point I have been waiting to hear them talk about, and that's the out-

side thing. The whole Star Wars thing. It makes no sense to me to keep escalating this thing."

With the debates over, and just two weeks of campaigning left, the dilemma for Mr. Mondale is how to win the support of Monty Clark.

Mr. Clark remains on paper the sort of voter Mr. Mondale had to have: a former president of the local teachers' union whose national federation has endorsed Mr. Mondale, a Democrat who twice voted for the Carter-Mondale ticket, a thoughtful man who has voiced serious doubts about Mr. Reagan's social policies and Lebanon decisions and who believes the Star Wars plan is "a pipe dream — it could precipitate a war."

But on Sunday night he cast his sample ballot for Mr. Reagan. "To the final analysis, we must be strong internally," he said.

## OPEC Pressured by Mobil Price Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

price it would pay for West Texas intermediate crude and other grades of light oil by \$1.75, to \$29.25 a barrel. Mobil said the official change in its posted price was an alternative to a wide variety of discounts that had been offered by suppliers.

Mobil, which depends on Saudi Arabia for much of its oil, insisted that its move was only a reflection of what already had happened in the oil market and was not a response to the latest price cuts.

West Texas intermediate is comparable to the North Sea oil pro-

duced by Britain and Norway and to Nigeria's top blend.

William Randol, an oil industry analyst at the New York investment firm of First Boston Corp., said Mobil's move "certainly doesn't help OPEC's case" for holding the line on prices.

Sheikh Yamani said Monday that "there will be no price change" from the \$29 benchmark set 19 months ago when OPEC cut prices for the first time in its 24-year history and fixed the current 17.5 million barrel output level.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Chernenko Says Soviet Must Expand Its Farmland

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In what diplomats judged to be a significant shift in Soviet agricultural policy, President Konstantin U. Chernenko announced on Tuesday a vast land reclamation project that he said would greatly reduce the ravages of famine weather on Soviet crops.

He presented the program at a one-day meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee at which he admitted a substantial shortfall in this year's grain harvest.

The meeting also raised new questions about the political lineup in the ruling Politburo. Despite speculation that the meeting would produce personnel changes, none was announced.

Diplomats noted that a speech spelling out details of the farm program was made by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov. Agriculture has been the domain of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the 53-year-old Politburo member who has been considered the second-in-command behind Mr. Chernenko and as the champion of younger members of the Soviet leadership who favor change.

Diplomats said that Mr. Gorbachev's absence from the limelight at the meeting could suggest that he had been freed of responsibility for agriculture in light of his more important role. But they also noted that no hint was given of a new agricultural secretary and that the program outlined by Mr. Chernenko seemed to contradict much of what Mr. Gorbachev had stressed in the past.

Mr. Chernenko said that under the new program, the area of irrigated or drained lands would be increased by 30 percent by the year 2000.

He declared that this would "indisputably open up a new and major stage in raising the fertility of lands... as a result, the country will be able to produce nearly one half of its gross crop harvest irrespective of weather fluctuations."

The announcement was received with some surprise by diplomats who have been following Soviet agricultural policy. The thrust of that policy over the last two years, since the enactment of a broad "food program," has been to seek increased production through improved management, increased efficiency, better machinery, decentralized administration and improved incentives rather than through enormous new schemes.

Although Mr. Chernenko mentioned them, he seemed to diplomats to return to an earlier era of massive investments in land reclamation, a policy that had been criticized by economists and ecologists.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### British Miners Agree to New Talks

LONDON (AP) — Britain's striking coal miners unexpectedly agreed to a new round of talks with the National Coal Board Tuesday as negotiations continued with mine foremen who have scheduled a strike that could paralyze the country's remaining working mines. The talks are to be held Thursday, the day the foremen have threatened to strike.

The negotiations will be held under the auspices of the independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which was the host Tuesday for all the main figures in the disputes in Britain's mining industry, as well as the heads of the national labor federation, the Trades Union Congress.

Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, which has been on strike since March 12, met separately with heads of the TUC. Later in the day, Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, and top aides unexpectedly joined the talks between the coal board and the foremen's union in London.

### González Rejects Full NATO Inclusion

MADRID (Reuters) — Prime Minister Felipe González said Monday that Spain should remain a member of NATO, but he opposed full military integration with the alliance.

Laying down foreign and military policy goals in a speech to the parliament, Mr. González said this would be his recommendation when the government called a referendum on NATO membership before February 1986. His Socialist Party was elected two years ago with a promise to hold a vote on NATO and freeze integration into the alliance's military structure when it took office.

Mr. González said he believed that Spain should not renounce its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which it joined in 1982. "I would be against renouncing the treaty," he said. It was the first time that he had clearly spelled out his views on NATO membership.

### U.S. Veterans Hurt in Philippine Fire

BAGUIO, Philippines (UPI) — Fire swept a hotel in the mountain city of Baguio late Tuesday, killing at least four persons and injuring at least 44, most of them American veterans of World War II, officials at Baguio General Hospital said. They said the injury toll was expected to rise. The cause of the fire was not immediately known.

Guests leaped from windows of the four-story, government-owned Pines Hotel and others were seen slipping from rescue ropes, officials and witnesses said. All four of the dead had suffered chest injuries apparently sustained in leaping from windows. The Americans were attending a convention of World War II veterans.

The colonial-style hotel is considered the finest in Baguio, a city about 125 miles (200 kilometers) north of Manila. The resort city is the summer home of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

### Israel Declares Wage, Price Freeze

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israeli officials decided Tuesday to fight the country's 800 percent annual inflation rate by freezing wages and prices Nov. 1 for at least four months, Israel radio said. The officials, who included Prime Minister Shimon Peres, rejected an alternative plan to tie the shekel's value to the U.S. dollar.

The government will be asking manufacturers and the powerful Histadrut labor association, representing a majority of employees, to agree to the freeze. The officials acted under the dual pressures of having to deal with the economy and keeping the shekel as Israel's own unit of currency.

The officials rejected a separate plan to stabilize the economy that would have tied the increasingly valueless shekel to the dollar. A year ago, Yoram Aridor, then the finance minister, was forced to resign within hours after proposing such a "dollarization" plan. But with the economy worsening, officials revived the idea, again unsuccessfully.

### Greens Do Well in Finnish Local Vote

HELSINKI (AP) — Final municipal election totals announced on Tuesday showed the Greens and other new anti-establishment groups did well in Helsinki and other cities while the Communists were the main losers throughout the country.

The Social Democrats lost ground but remained the country's largest party with 24.8 percent of the vote, compared to 25.5 percent in 1980. Kalevi Sorsa, the Social Democratic prime minister, said he saw "no reason for any changes in the government" resulting from the voting.

Sunday and Monday.

The Conservatives won 23.0 percent, one-tenth of 1 percent more than their 22.9 percent in 1980; the Center Party took 20.2 percent, the Communists 13.9 percent, compared to 16.6 percent in 1980, the Rural Party 5.3 percent, the Swedish People's Party 5.0 percent, the Christian League 3.1 percent, the Greens 2.9 percent; the Constitutional Party 0.4 percent and others 1.4 percent.

## General Cited As Plotter

(Continued from Page 1)

and pledged to prosecute whoever was implicated by the citizen's panel. But if high-ranking officers are prosecuted, that could pit Mr. Marcos against the military, one of the most powerful institutions in Philippine society and one of Mr. Marcos' most loyal supporters during his 19-year rule.

Yet the report by Mrs. Agrava, finding a more limited military conspiracy, seems to give President Marcos an opportunity for limiting the damage to his regime. He seized on the findings of Mrs. Agrava in a televised address Tuesday evening: "I have directed the minister of justice to take all appropriate and speedy action on the board's report without letting a day pass," the president said. "I have chosen under my discretionary powers to refer this case to our civil courts."

Opposition leaders were critical of the split decision by the board and charged government interference. Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which includes the main opposition parties, said that Mrs. Agrava rode roughshod over the majority of board members. "We see the hand of Marcos here," he said.

Many, too, are skeptical of the president's pledge of speedy prosecution, particularly of high-ranking officers close to Mr. Marcos.

## Fabius to Shun French-Soviet Fete

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has decided not to attend celebrations in Paris marking the 60th anniversary of French-Soviet diplomatic relations because of the detention of Jacques Abouchar, a French journalist, in Afghanistan, sources close to Mr. Fabius said Tuesday.

The French Communist Party announced that it was suspending relations with the Peoples' Democratic Party of Afghanistan until Mr. Abouchar, sentenced to 18 years in prison for illegal entry after being captured with a group of rebels, is released.

Abdullah Keshmmand, the Afghan chargé d'affaires, told a French parliamentary delegation, "Requests for immediate release are inadmissible and show a deep ignorance of existing procedures in our country. The only thing which can be obtained is a pardon pronounced by the President of the Revolutionary Council."

## India, Pakistan Troops Exchange Fire

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Indian and Pakistani soldiers exchanged heavy fire on their border in Kashmir after Pakistani troops started digging trenches in a disputed zone, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted official sources in Poonch, a border town in India's Jammu and Kashmir state, as saying one house on the Indian side was badly damaged in the shooting but that there were no civilian casualties. The sources said clashes started Oct. 18 in Poonch district's Khari area and had since spread to exchanges of small-arms fire along a 30-mile (50-kilometer) stretch of border between the Indian towns of Balakote and Bagyal.

## For the Record

The European Parliament endorsed Tuesday in Strasbourg, France, a proposal to end daylight saving time on the second Sunday of October for all 10 member states of the European Community. The eight continental EC countries now end summer time on the last Sunday of September, and Britain and Ireland at the end of October.

The United States Information Service has reopened its office in Baghdad 26 years after closing it during the 1958 revolution that toppled the Iraqi monarchy, diplomats said Tuesday. They said the opening of the office was a prelude to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iraq and the United States, severed in 1967 after the Arab-Israeli war.

(Reuters)

## Troops Occupy Black Towns in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

show that they had been "vetted" and could move about freely.

Toward dawn, as people began leaving for work, they were stopped at roadblocks and searched, after which they had a hand painted with a red dye before being allowed to continue.

When they returned from work this evening they had to show either their red label or stained hand before being allowed back into the township.

The label bore a printed slogan that said, "I am your friend, trust me," part of a public relations attempt to present the raid as an operation to rid the township of troublemakers. Police spokesmen

said that many township dwellers had told them they were pleased the raid had taken place so that life could get back to normal.

Not many of those whom reporters were able to interview seemed to feel that way, however.

Lantem Makhaye, 18, said he was "real scared" when five police officers pounded on the door of his parents' door at three in the morning.

"They came into my room and shone torches in my face," Mr. Makhaye said. "They opened drawers and rummaged about among my clothes, but they didn't say anything and they didn't take anything. After a few minutes they left and went next door."

"The searches were fairly superficial," a second police spokesman, Lieutenant Henry Beck, said. "Most lasted only a few minutes, but at some houses, when we found the sort of things we were looking for, they took longer."

Lieutenant Beck said these "things" included illegal firearms. Colonel Mallett said, however, that none of those arrested had been charged under the security laws.

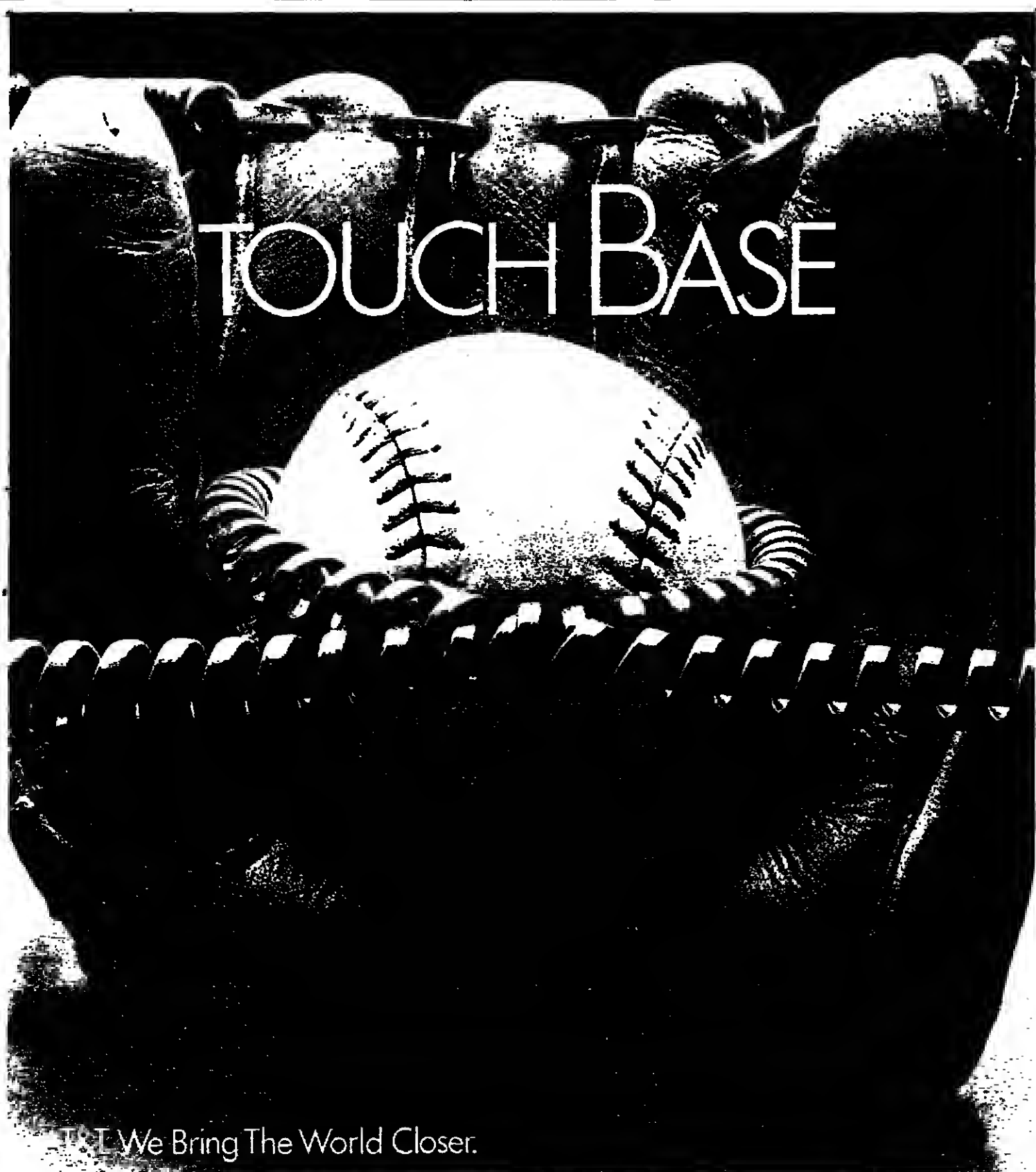
During the late afternoon the raiding force pulled out of Sebokeng and began similar searches in Sharpeville and Bopetong.

## U.S. Deplores Action

The State Department said Tuesday that South Africa was engaging in repression in the black townships, United Press International reported from Washington.

"We deeply regret this latest action by the South African government," John Hughes, a department spokesman, said.

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## Debaters' Confrontation Over 'Star Wars' System Ignored Hard Realities

By Robert C. Toth  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan called it a step toward his "ultimate dream" of eradicating the world of nuclear weapons. Walter F. Mondale said that it would place the survival of the world in the hands of fallible computers that might trigger nuclear holocaust by mistaking an oil well fire in Siberia for a Soviet missile attack.

Both presidential candidates, in their debate Sunday night, were talking about the same thing: Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" plan for a shield in space to protect the United States against nuclear missiles.

In their politically charged confrontation, however, both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale took rhetorical liberties with an extremely complex issue and painted in broad-brush black and white a problem in nuclear strategy that is only beginning to be analyzed by national security specialists.

The two debaters clashed on virtually every aspect of the controversial program, from its scope and goal to Mr. Reagan's proposal that the technology, which is based on laser beams, could ultimately be shared with the Soviet Union.

Asked whether he would share this information with the Russians, Mr. Reagan replied, "Why not? Why not sit down and get rid of all these weapons and free us from this offensive threat... What is wrong with that?"

Mr. Mondale said he sharply disagreed with the "dangerous" idea of sharing advanced U.S. technology. "The thought that we would share with the Soviets is a total nonstarter," he said.

Instead, he said, the United States should move immediately to negotiate a ban on weapons in space.

"Why don't we stop this now and draw a line to keep the heavens safe from war?" Mr. Mondale asked.

Mr. Reagan, who said earlier in the debate that "a nuclear war can

never be won and must never be fought," said that Mr. Mondale's opposition to a defensive system amounted to support for "MAD—mutual assured destruction."

Mr. Reagan held out hope for a worldwide "umbrella" against incoming weapons that could make nuclear missiles obsolete and free the superpowers from constant dread of attack.

For his part, Mr. Mondale accused the president of proposing a dangerous new arms race, arguing that a Star Wars system would have require such hair-trigger reaction times that it "would delegate to computers the question of starting a war."

Among outside experts, some question Mr. Mondale's "hair-trigger" description and suggest that there may someday be a place for such a system. But there is also widespread agreement that Mr. Reagan's "ultimate-dream" description of Star Wars goes well beyond anything now considered possible.

The consensus among specialists is that the program would be extremely costly and technically difficult, perhaps impossible.

"Our military knows and has said publicly that an outright 'Asatromed' space defense is impossible," said Richard Garwin, an IBM nuclear physicist and an outspoken Star Wars opponent.

Even a decision on whether to try to build such a defense remains at least five years away, Mr. Reagan himself has said that the "formidable technical tasks... may not be accomplished before the end of this century."

Moreover, critics and advocates agree that the Russians will seek a comparable system, if they are not already well along with one, and that such a defense could destabilize the nuclear balance of power unless carefully phased so that neither side lagged badly.

Mr. Reagan announced the program, to the surprise of Pentagon and most key administration officials, in March 1983.

Only 10 years earlier, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a treaty banning anti-ballistic-missile systems. At that time, the two superpowers agreed that ABMs would not work because each side could add offensive missiles more cheaply than the other could build defensive ones.

But the development of lasers and other "beam" weapons, along with enormously faster and cheaper data-processing devices and extremely sensitive tracking instruments, created the potential for speed-of-light weapons to destroy missiles well before they re-enter the atmosphere and approach their target.

Rocket plumes make missiles easy to track during the three to five minutes after launching. More important, even missiles carrying multiple warheads and decoys provide only a single target at that stage.

Warheads that survive the first five minutes might be intercepted during the midcourse phase of their 20- to 30-minute journey. Finally, according to the Star Wars scenario, warheads might be destroyed when they re-entered the atmosphere by interceptor missiles rising from U.S. missile fields and cities.

The problem with Star Wars is "it won't work and it's dangerous to try," according to Mr. Garwin of IBM, one of the nation's eminent defense scientists. "For any defense to be viable, it must be perfect, and we just can't achieve that. If a fraction of the Soviets' 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads got through, the United States would be destroyed."

## Nicaraguan Newspaper Censored, Doesn't Print

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's opposition newspaper La Prensa did not appear Monday after 11 articles were censored by the government. Most concerned the announcement of an opposition presidential candidate, Virgilio Godoy Reyes, that he and his Independent Liberal Party were quitting the election campaign.

According to Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Barrios, editor of the newspaper, this marked the 14th time this year that La Prensa had not appeared following censorship of articles. "They do not let us print the news," Mr. Chamorro said. The Sandinist government announced earlier this year that, during the campaign, it would limit censorship to military matters.

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President Reagan gets a bear hug from the Medford, Oregon, mascot at a political rally.

## Reagan Heckled at Oregon Campus In First Disruption of His Campaign

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — President Ronald Reagan was loudly heckled Tuesday by protesters at the University of Portland, turning what began as a neatly scripted campaign rally into a shouting match between rival partisans.

It was the first time this year that protesters made it through the tight screen campaign officials have used to keep protesters away from Mr. Reagan's rallies. It also marked the first disruption on the many college campuses Mr. Reagan has campaigned at this fall. Two hecklers were ejected from the hall.

James Lake, Mr. Reagan's campaign press secretary, said the heckling was organized by an "anti-Reagan coalition" and re-

flected "a certain amount of desperation on the part of partisans of the opposition."

Later, at a rally in Seattle, Mr. Reagan said the Democratic nominee, Walter F. Mondale, did not represent the same kind of Democratic on foreign policy and defense issues as the late Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

When "Jackson cast a vote for America's defense, you would not only find Walter Mondale voting against him, but on 37 of 38 times, you found him voting with George McGovern," Mr. Reagan said.

The Portland protesters numbered less than two dozen inside the Earl A. Chiles sports arena, carrying placards such as "The Reagan Administration lies about Central America," and "The finger

on the hutton is senile." One protester strapped a mock MX missile to his back.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan sharply attacked Mr. Mondale's voting record in the Senate on defense issues.

Speaking at the Rockwell International assembly plant, in Palmdale, California, where the B-1 bomber is built, Mr. Reagan said, "If it were up to my opponent, I'm afraid Rockwell might still be building the B-25; that is, if you were building anything at all."

"The truth is, if all his votes had prevailed, America would have any defense, any real means to protect the peace, any chance to preserve freedom — and we can't afford that kind of protection," he said.

## CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

### Issue of Censure Arises in Illinois Race

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois (AP) — More than a year after a Republican conservative, Daniel B. Crane, made a tearful apology for his sexual liaison with a 17-year-old girl page in the House, the issue has come up in his campaign for re-election.

His Democratic opponent, Terry Bruce, a four-term state senator, draws a fine line between the censure and the affair that prompted it. "The censure is an official House act," said Mr. Bruce. "His moral conduct with the page is something we have not brought up and don't plan to bring up."

But Mr. Crane's campaign manager, Mike Young, described Democratic radio advertisements that refer to the censure as "vicious and distasteful," the act of a "desperate" candidate.

### Bishops Decry Emphasis on Abortion

WASHINGTON (WP) — Twenty-three Catholic bishops said here they are "gravely concerned" that preoccupation with abortion is overshadowing "the threat of nuclear warfare" in evaluating candidates for public office.

"One cannot examine abortion as though that were the only moral issue facing our people," the bishops said in a statement released Monday at Georgetown University.

### Senatorial Foes Clash in New Jersey

NEW YORK (NYT) — Senator Bill Bradley, who is running for a second term in New Jersey, and Mary V. Mochary, his Republican challenger, clashed sharply Monday over economic policy and the Reagan administration's actions in Nicaragua.

Senator Bradley, who opposed President Ronald Reagan's tax cuts in 1981, said they had helped create a "mountain of debt" that had increased U.S. borrowing from abroad. Mrs. Mochary, who was formerly the mayor of Montclair, New Jersey, said the tax cuts had encouraged "unprecedented" economic growth and had reduced inflation and interest rates.

## Mondale, in Post-Debate Critique, Calls Reagan Detached, Uninformed

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, on Monday made a withering critique of President Ronald Reagan, calling his Kansas City debate opponent a dangerously detached, remote and uninformed leader who has tried to shuck off responsibility for his foreign policy failures.

"Last night the American people saw with their own eyes what the problem is," Mr. Mondale told a lunch-hour rally of 15,000 people here. "They saw a president who cannot discuss a major issue without making a major mistake."

"They saw a commander in chief who is not commanding and who isn't a chief."

Mr. Mondale labeled his opponent "the most detached, the most remote, the most uninformed president in American history."

With his slashing reviews of Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mondale bid gamely, after the fact, to win Sunday night's debate on foreign policy issues. Most observers, media commentary and overnight polls had judged it a draw.

Mr. Mondale's strategists conceded Monday that the debate would not result in any immediate shift of momentum for their candidate. But Mr. Mondale's campaign chairman, James A. Johnson, vowed that "last night's debate would be over until Nov. 6."

He said President Reagan's statements and misstatements had provided ammunition for Mr. Mondale to focus the final two weeks of the campaign on questions of war and peace and on presidential competence.

The attacks on Monday suggested how differently the Mondale camp viewed this debate from the first one. After the first presidential debate in Louisville, Kentucky, on Oct. 7, Mr. Mondale let the media carry the criticism of Mr. Reagan's shaky performance. On Monday, it was his turn to attack.

Mr. Mondale warned to the task with ridicule and indignation, and he attacked from the left and the right. For example, on Mr. Reagan's proposal to share advanced weapons technology with the Russians, he said: "That's not my idea of strength."

He accused Mr. Reagan of trying to escape responsibility for the bombing that killed 241 U.S. servicemen in Beirut last year.

■ **Beirut Charge Denied**

The New York Times reported Monday in Washington:

The White House, the Pentagon and the State Department all denied Monday that the Defense De-

partment or the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended that the U.S. Marines be withdrawn from their barracks in Beirut.

The denials were issued in response to a charge made by Mr. Mondale in Sunday night's debate that the president had disregarded a plea from the Joint Chiefs to remove the marines.

Mr. Mondale, without citing a source, said twice during the debate that the Joint Chiefs had urged the president not to assign the marines to the barracks because they were indefensible and then five days before the Oct. 23, 1983, bombing had asked Mr. Reagan to evacuate them.

Reporters asked Monday for the source of Mr. Mondale's charge. An aide in his Washington headquarters said the only information on which Mr. Mondale had based his statement was an article in the current issue of The Nation magazine.

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## Free Trade With Israel

The United States' prospective free-trade zone with Israel could be more than just a special deal for a special friend. If it persuades other major trading nations that America is serious about free trade, it could speed the process worldwide. But if it only leads others to more one-to-one compacts, it will further damage existing multilateral trade agreements.

A free-trade zone amounts to an agreement by two or more countries to remove all barriers to business among their citizens. Goods and services may cross their borders without limit or regulation. The European Community is the best working example, and it has its own arrangement with Israel. But there is no such thing as totally free trade between sovereign nations. All governments still maintain domestic subsidies and regulations that favor their own industries over their partners.

Arched across these individual agreements is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a compact of four decades ago to use multilateral agreements for gradually liberalizing and expanding all trade. Exceptions are allowed for free-trade blocs in special circumstances, but the goal remains global free trade.

Israel first sought a zone with the United States in the late 1970s. When it revived the idea last spring, the Reagan administration agreed and asked Congress for authority to negotiate. The administration says it would prefer a multilateral removal of obstacles to trade but thinks bilateral progress is better than nothing. The trade bill passed by Congress in its closing days authorizes negotiation with Israel. There have also been informal talks with Canada, but the magnitude of the

trade that would be affected has limited the focus of the talks to a few industrial sectors. There have been conversations with the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as well. But serious bargaining with anyone except Israel would require further congressional action.

A U.S.-Israel zone will not threaten the world's trade patterns. Trade between the two last year totaled only \$3 billion. Full realization of any agreement will take years. But the agreement is important in three respects:

First, it aims to be a bold stroke, a formal commitment to open all trade. That will surely increase the two nations' commerce and assist Israel in significant ways.

Second, it will signal America's interest in widening trade in services as well as goods—things such as engineering, insurance and banking. Even as tariffs and quotas against products have been progressively slashed, there has been no broad relaxation of licensing and regulations that discriminate against service industries. Such balance is long overdue.

Finally, this initiative puts the United States on the side of liberalization at a time when contrary pressures are rising everywhere. Washington has been trying to get another multilateral negotiation started. Western Europe and Japan have persistently balked.

Free-trade zones also carry a risk. Other nations could create more zones, again carving the world into exclusive trading spheres. But that is not Washington's message. If properly understood, the accord with Israel can advance liberalization to everyone's benefit.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Unhappy Case of Peru

The two largest Latin American debtors have been managing their finances with skill and growing indications of success. But both Brazil and Mexico have strong, sophisticated economies. There are other Latin countries where things are going much less well. Peru is a particularly distressing case, a country that was in serious trouble well before the interest rates soared and the debt crisis began. Its debts, in relation to the economy that must support them, are larger than Mexico's. A sense of desperation seems to be taking hold.

After years of solid growth, the Peruvian economy stagnated in the 1970s. Some of it was bad luck, such as the shift in ocean currents that damaged the fishing. Some of the reasons lay closer to home; the country was being run by an incompetent military junta. Income per capita was flat through the decade; since 1980, according to the government, it has fallen by one-fourth.

The strangest and most dismaying sign of internal strain in Peru is the emergence over the past four years of the terrorist organization called the Sendero Luminoso, or Shining Path, drawing its support from the impoverished Indian population of the highlands. They are young people, typically, who have managed to acquire a little education, and who then find that the road to a better life is no longer open to them in a deteriorating economy. The Sendero is a rebellion aimed at everything that belongs to the modern industrial world. More

specifically, it is aimed at everything Hispanic. That is why this small organization generates such deep apprehensions in Peru. The country's people are mainly the descendants of two distinct lines, the Spanish settlers and the Indians who were there before the conquest.

The Sendero hints at a revolt of one against the other. More than 3,500 people have been killed so far in the fighting, an astonishing toll when one considers that the Sendero has never had more than a couple of thousand members.

The country's elected president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, is coming to the end of his term, and elections are to be held next spring. For reasons familiar to Americans this year, the government is not currently showing much inclination to make difficult decisions on money and deficits. In its agreement with the International Monetary Fund, Peru committed itself to a series of economic targets, but it is now drifting far off course.

Mr. Belaunde was in Washington a few weeks ago for talks with the IMF and President Reagan. He got sympathy, but not much more. The view at the IMF is that it will be difficult to help Peru until Peru decides how best to help itself. Where larger, richer Latin countries have responded to recession and crisis with vigor, Peru seems to have been immobilized. But if its government can recover its grip on the economy, Peru will deserve more substantial help from its friends abroad.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Debate: Beyond the Sweat Count

Ronald Reagan's offer, repeated in the debate (in share U.S. anti-missile technology) — while it needs to be spelled out — somewhat resembles what the United States proposed in 1946 with the Marshall plan, which provided for putting all military equipment technology into the hands of an international organization — thus giving the Soviet Union indirect control. Stalin immediately rejected the idea, even though the Soviet Union did not yet have a nuclear bomb, a discovery which remained an American monopoly for three more years.

Today, it is more difficult to imagine that the Soviet Union would give up the nuclear parity with the United States it has fought to achieve for more than 15 years, at the cost of enormous investments in strategic armaments. Perhaps the logic of Mr. Reagan's proposal envisions a similar initiative on the part of the Russians and their technology. We are far from reaching such a goal.

—Michel Tani in Le Monde (Paris).

The instant attention was on who won and who lost, who stumbled over facts, who picked his nose. By those lights, Mr. Reagan did indeed do rather better. He wasn't so obviously tired. He recited his carefully rehearsed gag about age with a mild grin. He didn't mander. By common consent it was either a narrow victory for Mr. Mondale or a draw; not, in any

case, the knockout that he needed. The referees of the press and television were thus at once busy declaring Nov. 6 all over bar the final hoarse shouting.

That may be right; and yet, for so far, the encounter was fascinating not so much for its stammer and sweat count as for its curious lack of ideological differences.

—The Guardian (London).

It is hard to believe the outcome of the elections depends on one or two television debates. It would be insulting the decision-making capacities of millions of Americans to assume that they would allow their voting conduct to be influenced this way.

—De Gazette (Antwerp, Belgium).

### A British Plug for Reagan?

The British National Oil Company could have waited until after the American election to cut the price of oil. It doesn't help the oil-exporting countries, and it will cost the British government \$83 million in the current fiscal year. It doesn't even help Big Oil. All it helps is the people who will see the price of their gasoline and their home heating oil going down as they leave warm houses to drive to the polls. It did not cost the Reagan campaign a dime, but it will help him more than any number of paid commercials.

—Syndicated columnist Oris Pike.

## FROM OUR OCT. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Caruso Thrills Fans in Berlin**  
BERLIN — Signor Enrico Caruso has been the main attraction in Berlin this week. His engagement call for three performances — "Carmen," "Bohème" and "I Pagliacci" — and from Berlin he goes to Bremen for one performance before leaving for New York. The opera-loving people of Berlin have been half-crazy to hear Signor Caruso. They have stood in line for hours to get tickets. It is not often that a singer like Signor Caruso bestows his favors on Berliners. The official reason why Mlle. Emmy Destinn failed in singing the role of Carmen with Signor Caruso was that she became ill suddenly. The unofficial reason seems clear enough. One of them may be that she receives 1,000 marks a night, while Signor Caruso receives 10,000 marks.

**1934: Gandhi Plans to Step Down**  
BOMBAY — Mahatma Gandhi, despite pleas from his admirers, repeated his intention (on Oct. 23) to retire from the leadership of the Indian National Congress. From followers from all parts of the country messages have poured in asking Gandhi to remain in command, but Gandhi is adamant in his intention to retire from active leadership, saying that he had become a dead weight in the movement, was disgusted with the wrangling within the Congress and felt that the reins of leadership were slipping from hands that were fit to hold them. He added that he recognized his own unworthiness to infuse the spirit of nonviolence into the minds of the Congress followers, but now he had no place and was leaving to concentrate on spreading this doctrine.

# Why Once-Leery Europeans Are Pulling for Reagan

By Michael Harrison

WASHINGTON — West Europeans, who have an impressive stake in the outcome of America's presidential election, had strong doubts about Ronald Reagan in 1980 but now are mostly in the Reagan camp because they find themselves in tune with his ideas, leadership style and policies.

President Reagan's popularity among America's partners partly reflects a new European skepticism about the role of government that makes the allies more sympathetic to his minimalist approach than to Walter F. Mondale's economic and social interventionism. This is true in countries where conservatives govern, such as Britain and West Germany, but also where moderate socialists are at the helm, in France and Italy.

Moreover, the Reagan administration's market-based revival of U.S. economic growth is a major boon for troubled European economies, which only now are being pulled out of the doldrums by America's locomotive and unprecedented trade deficits. Mr. Mondale's alliance with a besieged American labor force and his embrace of protectionism to save jobs raise fears abroad that the Atlantic free ride may

abruptly end under a Democratic president. Perhaps Mr. Reagan's major advantage for the allies is his proved ability to restore America's credibility as leader of the alliance. This role largely depends on the authority of the president himself. Europeans remember Jimmy Carter's failure in this respect and are relieved that his adroit successor has strengthened the alliance's political and military unity without the usual American resort to arrogant or heavy-handed manipulation of Atlantic affairs.

Part of Ronald Reagan's leadership success can be traced to the affability that makes him as popular abroad as at home, even if his European counterparts think that he is not their intellectual equal. After all, Jimmy Carter's superior grasp of the complex details of international issues seemed only to paralyze both him and his country. Mr. Mondale may be more capable than his former chief, but the allies prefer not to risk dealing with another confused Democratic administration.

Like Americans, the allies ask themselves if they feel more secure now than four years ago.

After the Euromissile controversy, it might appear that they would agree with Mr. Mondale and many Americans who feel that Republican defense policies have not enhanced Western security but have increased tensions to dangerous levels. European leftists and the peace movement do agree with the Mondale analysis, but much of the public and most policy-makers support Mr. Reagan's efforts to bolster U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization military strength against the Soviet menace.

Mr. Mondale's advocacy of a nuclear freeze and arms talks without conditions provoke little enthusiasm among most allied governments, who privately concur with the Reagan administration and no longer expect arms negotiations to produce significant results. Europeans might benefit from the Mondale proposal to ban weapons from space, a move that would enhance the deterrent value of earthbound British and French nuclear forces. But they also fear that Mr. Mondale's determination to reach some kind of arms agreement with Moscow might lead him to seek constraints on indepen-

dent European forces as the price of a superpower deal. Mr. Reagan resisted giving the Russians this advantage at the Geneva talks, earning the gratitude of Paris and London.

The age factor may affect judgments about Mr. Reagan's leadership capacity in the United States, but it does not seem to bother the Old World much. European allies have prospered under grand old men such as Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle, while Italy's popular octogenarian Sandro Pertini is guaranteed success if, as expected, he runs for a second presidential term next year.

Europeans support the apparent choice of many Americans because they have benefited from Mr. Reagan's economic and security policies. The allies would be as astonished as anyone in the United States and perhaps more dismayed, if Election Day produced a surprise that shook up the alliance nearly as much as American politics.

The writer is associate professor of European studies at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## The Socialist International: Prestige, but Mixed Results

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Willy Brandt, the former chancellor of West Germany, has been in constant motion the last month using his immense prestige to seek to persuade the Sandinistas to modify the election rules in Nicaragua and to encourage the rebels in El Salvador to come to negotiations with President Jose Napoleon Duarte with a flexible position.

Mr. Brandt, even if he were speaking only for himself, would carry great weight — he has long been the Third World's favorite Western politician, perhaps because he works as much on the emotional level as the cerebral. But he is also taken seriously because, although out of office, he is a politician with a base.

He is chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party and president of the Socialist International. The latter post pays his air fare and gives him a bona fide excuse for sticking in his car.

There are member parties of the Socialist International in 57 countries. When Mr. Brandt speaks or negotiates he can pull on the fact that what he might say, or what is said to him, can influence the political stance, and the aid budget, of Socialist-led countries such as Sweden, Spain, Greece, France and Italy.

The Socialist network is not as European-dominated as it was 20 years ago. There are many Caribbean and South American members, although few from Africa or Asia.

The Socialist International traces its roots to the First International, founded in London in 1864. Karl Marx was its first leader. The Second International was founded in Paris in 1889, about a dozen years after the collapse of the First. It held together until World War I. The war years were followed by the revolutionary years and socialists were split into violent antagonistic camps. The Soviet Union, the Bolsheviks established the Third International, the Comintern, in 1919. The democratic socialist parties reorganized themselves into the Labor and Socialist International in 1928. This fell apart under the impact of World War II.

In Frankfurt in 1951, the Socialist International was re-established. In 1976, Willy Brandt was elected president. Since then the organization has become increasingly energetic. Although it has only a small, backstreet office in London with three full-time officials, its use of former heads of government to lead its traveling delegations gives it a rather larger image.

Yet its success is difficult to gauge. Mr. Brandt seems to have made little impact on the Sandinistas. And in El Salvador, though he had a role in setting up the peace talks, his voice was merely part of the chorus. One could argue that the Socialist International has failed to modify the Sandinistas' position despite a series of major efforts stretching back to 1976.

The Sandinistas were invited to the Socialist International congress in Vancouver in 1978, and rallied the support of members such as Felipe Gonzalez, who established the Socialist International committee for the defense of Nicaragua revolution, in an effort to win the fledgling government some room for maneuver. But in the end both Mr. Gonzalez, now Spain's prime minister, and Mr. Brandt became less than enamored with the regime's direction.

They felt that the Sandinistas were not completely honest about their connections in Havana and Moscow. As one Socialist International official noted, in reference to the Sandinistas' longstanding commitment to hold elections, "They are taking a hell of a long time to do what they said they'd do."

This is probably an opportunity missed. If the Sandinista leaders had entered the embrace offered by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Gonzalez they probably could have secured their revolution while keeping the United States at arms' length. Immaturity and internal discord seem to have prevented

ed them from realizing their goals.

Nevertheless, the Socialist International has had its achievements. When Michael Manley lost the prime ministership of Jamaica in a landslide vote four years ago, he was turned, shortly after, at the Socialist International congress in Madrid, determined to quit politics. This would have left a dangerous vacuum in Jamaica, allowing the democratic socialists to be taken over by a strong pro-Cuban faction.

Olof Palme, now the Swedish prime minister, and others spent hours talking him out of it and convincing him the long haul back was important for the stability and independence of the whole Caribbean.

In the end the Socialist International will be measured by its ability to export to the Third World the lessons of its own history in Europe — that as long as socialism is allied with Marxism it will appear suspect in many. But if socialism sheds Marxism it can become the party of office, able to blend the energy of capitalism with the humanitarian urge of socialist thinking to help the weaker and more vulnerable members of society.

International Herald Tribune.



*"You think his administration has been bad, his domestic policies are no good, you can't believe what he says, he might get us into war, and you're going to vote for him — right?"*

## Alliance Fund: A Sponsor Is Needed To Help Break the Pattern of Debt

By Philippe Duvivier

PARIS — A proposal aired in these columns on July 2, calling for the creation of an Alliance Fund to help solve the world debt crisis, has elicited a favorable reaction from government officials, multilateral lending institutions, central bankers in the developed countries and commercial bankers with portfolios of loans to the Third World.

What is needed now is a sponsor. Taking into account understandable reservations that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank might have, and the rigidity of governmental structures, it is the international commercial banking community that should take the lead in promoting this initiative, which central bankers are likely to encourage.

All parties to the debt drama can take pride in the fact that no default has been declared recently and that a reasonable hope remains of curing many problem cases. But this is no time for complacency.

The social and political problems caused in the debtor countries by adjustment programs have not abated. The danger posed by the national and international deflation resulting from these programs remains.

The resources of the IMF appear certain to remain at the present level for some time; the possibilities for the institution to provide enlarged credit seem to be shrinking.

The recent multi-year rescheduling of Mexican debt was well done. Such an approach is better than the dangerous, habit-forming practice of rescheduling some maturities yearly.

But the precedent may become a pattern that raises questions:

- Long-term rescheduling automatically brings the countries into IMF presence. (There may be special agreements to ensure continued IMF monitoring, but this role, to be fully effective, should be not just that of an adviser but also that of an institution providing loans to the country.) Furthermore, there is a tendency in some recent negotiations to reduce, or even to exclude, the IMF role in preparing for reschedulings and in overseeing adjustment programs.

- With the emphasis being more on the rescheduling of commercial banks' credits than on the rescheduling of official credits from governments and multilateral institutions, commercial bankers are being led by the IMF and the World Bank, which would serve to channel these

additional resources and would thus maintain a lasting presence in the problem countries.

These countries would receive both financial support and the guidance that can be given in a politically acceptable way only by the IMF and the World Bank. In turn, they should understand that the program would provide emergency assistance only for unexpected requirements.

As a contribution to a better long-term solution of the debt problem, and as a quick pro quo for being relieved of an inappropriate front-line role in nonbanking negotiations with problem countries, international commercial banks would commit a substantial participation to the Alliance Fund. In most cases, this would not be more than a small fraction of the large reserves and provisions they make on their international loans.

The willingness of the international banking community to make a significant contribution in the Alliance Fund should help trigger an agreement by the most reluctant Western governments and OPEC countries to make an additional contribution to the Third World in a way that would further improve the prospects for a solution of the debt problem.

The proposal:

- Leaves the door open for continuing all direct and indirect actions now being successfully taken in solve the debt problem.

- Leaves with the IMF and the World Bank a job for which they are better suited than are the commercial banks — in negotiate with sovereign governments solutions that involve public judgments on those governments' policies.

- Encourages debtor countries to proceed with adjustment efforts and to resist adverse political pressures.
- Does not require the setting up of a new institution with a new bureaucracy, because the Alliance Fund would be managed by the IMF and the World Bank.

Should the Alliance Fund turn out to be superfluous, it will have been an exercise in prudence and a gesture of solidarity at the small cost of a capital subscribed but not paid.

The writer, a former staff member of the IFC World Bank and later director of Kredietbank Luxembourg, is an adviser to the Socfin Group, a private Belgian investing company. He contributed this personal comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## 'Where's The Chief?' Who Cares?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Walter Mondale wasted no time in Sunday's debate turning the first question into the one he wanted — "the whole question of what presidential leadership is all about." With Gary Hart it was "Where's the beef?" With the president, at Kansas City, it was going to be, from the beginning: "Where's the chief?"

And in the extent (itself debatable) that this is something voters worry much about, it was Ronald Reagan who gave the answer Mr. Mondale wanted: out for lunch.

Not altogether, but enough to suggest that Mr. Mondale is on in something when he tests the president's grasp of what is going on, or went on, in Central America, Lebanon, Iran, on arms control, or even in agencies under his command, such as the CIA. Advance expectations counting for what they do, the political analysts may well be right in thinking that Mr. Reagan "looked" by out-testing.

But if you believe that command and competency do matter in the presidential conduct of foreign policy, then at least one conclusion seems inescapable: Mr. Reagan was over-briefed for the wrong debate. In Louisville, he was "huzzled" by his handlers, according to Senator Paul Laxalt, and got tangled up in details.

At Kansas City, the idea was apparently to keep it simple. But the president still got tangled up in details. Long before he invited us to peer with him into the future while driving down the California coast — until the moderator had to tell him that he had run out of gas — he had demonstrated that he does not know as much as a president nearing the end of his first term ought to know.

Item: Submarine-launched nuclear missiles. Mr. Mondale muffed his now familiar charge when he said the president "doesn't know that submarine missiles are recallable" (he meant that they are not recallable). But the president's vigorous denial that he ever said such a thing requires an extraordinarily generous reading of two statements, one in 1982 and the second in the February of this year.

Item: The "terrorist" handbook for CIA-supported Nicaraguan "contras." "We have a gentleman down in Nicaragua who was on contract to the CIA advising, supposedly on military tactics, the contras," the president said. The manual, he added, was "turned over to the agency head of the CIA in Nicaragua" to be edited and then sent to CIA headquarters in Washington for further editing. Only a follow-up question rescued the president; it turned out he had mis-spoken about the CIA having anybody in charge in Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan became the first administration official to violate what has been standard procedure in supporting the contras. His explanation runs contrary to what had been the official line: that nobody of any consequence at CIA had been involved with the manual. It also contradicts another official line: that support for the contras is designed only to interdict supply routes from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran rebels.

Item: The U.S. Marines in Lebanon. The president left largely unchallenged two serious Mondale charges: that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had urged the president not to put the marines in the compound that was later blown up; and that the president actually ignored a Joint Chiefs' plea five days before the bombing that the marines be removed. Mr. Reagan's only answer was that the initial decision to house the marines in the compound was "made by the commanders on the spot."

Item: "Star Wars." The president said he had initiated a program to create a foolproof defense against nuclear weapons (not necessarily in space) with the approval of the Joint Chiefs. But the feature that he dwelt on was the idea of turning over U.S. technology to the Russians (assuming the United States makes the first decisive breakthrough).

When Mr. Mondale took sharp issue with handing over such "advanced" and "dangerous" technology to the Russians, the president allowed as how he had not really "roundtabled" the idea with the Joint Chiefs, but that it just seemed a logical step toward his "ultimate dream" of eliminating all nuclear weapons.

Now, all this strikes me as sufficient to make Mr. Mondale's larger point having to do with who is in charge. But it does not tell us much we did not know. And that is why the real problem for Walter Mondale, if the polls are right, is whether enough voters think the fine points of Mr. Reagan's management of foreign policy are worth taking into account.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## The Armenian Genocide

It is ironic that the U.S. State Department, having recommended that President Ronald Reagan support the international treaty against genocide, has also engaged in a lobbying effort on behalf of Turkey to silence those who speak about the first genocide of the 20th century — the Armenian genocide of 1915-23.

Raphael Lemkin, a Polish Jew who was principally responsible for the adoption of the genocide treaty by the United Nations, began his life-long effort to outlaw genocide by introducing a treaty proposal in 1933 to the League of Nations "to declare the destruction of racial, religious, or

social collectivities" an international crime. His reference at that time was the annihilation of 1.5 million Armenians in Ottoman Turkey.

After he himself lost 49 family members in the Nazi Holocaust, Mr. Lemkin coined the word "genocide" in 1944 and used it to describe both the Armenian and Jewish tragedies throughout his decade-long campaign for ratification of the re-drafted Genocide Convention.

The press should defer to Mr. Lemkin and to other reputable historians by removing the quotation marks around the Armenian genocide. The State Department, in its own, should recognize the duplicity of its position on genocide and cease its lobbying

effort against recognition of the Armenian genocide.

ROSS VARTIAN,  
Executive Director,  
Armenian Assembly of America,  
Washington.

## Chernenko's Comments

Regarding the report "U.S. Finds Little Substantive Change in Soviet Arms-Control Comments" (Oct. 18):

The reaction of U.S. officials to Konstantin Chernenko's comments on Soviet-American relations provides a perfect example of why these relations continue without improvement. To criticize the way in which the Soviet leader aired his views, to

whom he did or did not air them, and the possible "political incentive" to bring about such an "overture," accomplishes nothing.

Mr. Chernenko's words were positive, constructive and to the point. The "mutual understanding" of which he spoke has been long-awaited by Soviet citizens and American citizens, not to mention the rest of the world. Mr. Chernenko expressed a strong desire to make an all-out effort to achieve this goal. Isn't it time to stop criticizing the means to the desired end, and try to repair the damages before it is too late?

DEBORAH W. KITTREDGE,  
Winchester, Massachusetts.

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## INSIGHTS

## The Psychology of Guerrilla Warfare: A CIA Primer for Nicaragua

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Following are excerpts from "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare," a primer for Nicaraguan rebels prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the subject of Washington debate about its propriety. The document was translated from the Spanish by the Congressional Research Service at the request of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Armed Propaganda Teams are formed through a careful selection of persuasive and highly motivated guerrillas who move about within the population, encouraging the people to support the guerrillas and put up resistance against the enemy. It combines a high degree of political awareness and the "armed" propaganda ability of the guerrillas toward a planned, programmed and controlled effort.

The combatant propagandist guerrillas are the result of a continuous program of indoctrination and motivation. They will have the mission of showing the people how great and fair our movement is in the eyes of all Nicaraguans and the world. Identifying themselves with our people, they will increase the sympathy toward our movement, which will result in greater support of the population for the freedom commandos, reducing support for the regime in power.

Armed propaganda will extend this identification process of the people with the Christian guerrillas, providing converging points against the Sandinista regime.

The Armed Propaganda Teams provide a multistage program of persuasive planning in guerrilla warfare. These teams are also the "eyes and ears" of our movement.

The development and control of the cover organizations in guerrilla warfare will give our movement the ability to create a "whiplash" effect within the population, when the order for fusion is given. When infiltration and internal subjective control have developed in a manner parallel to other guerrilla activities, a commandant of ours will literally be able to shake up the Sandinista structure, and replace it.

Group discussions raise the spirit and increase the unity of thought in small guerrilla groups and exercise social pressure on the weakest members to better carry out their mission in training and future combat actions.

These group discussions will give special emphasis to creating a favorable opinion of our movement. Through local and national history, make it clear that the Sandinista regime is "foreignizing," "repressive," and "imperialistic," and that, even though there are some Nicaraguans within the government, they are "puppets" of the power of the Soviets and Cubans, i.e., of foreign power.

To insure popular support, essential for the good development of guerrilla warfare, the leaders should induce a positive interaction between civilians and guerrillas, through the principle of "live, eat and work with the people," and maintain control of their activities. In group discussions, the leaders and political cadres should give emphasis to positively identifying themselves with the people.

It is not recommendable to speak of military tactical plans in discussions with civilians. The Communist enemy should be portrayed mainly



The cover of the CIA's psychological warfare manual for Nicaraguan rebels.

as the enemy of the people, and only as a secondary threat to our guerrilla forces.

During patrols and other operations around or in the midst of villages, each guerrilla should be respectful and courteous with the people. In addition he should move with care and always be prepared to fight, if necessary. But he should not view all the people as enemies, with suspicions or hostility. Even in war, it is possible to smile, laugh or greet people. The cause of our revolutionary base, the reason why we are strug-

gling is our people. We must be respectful of them on all occasions that present themselves.

In places and situations wherever possible, e.g., when they are resting during the march, the guerrillas can explain the operation of weapons to youths and young men. They can show them an unloaded rifle so that they will learn to load it and unload it, their use, and aiming at imaginary targets.

The guerrillas should always be prepared with simple slogans to explain to the people, whether

in an intentional form or by chance, the reason for the weapons:

"The weapons will be for winning freedom; they are for you."

"With weapons we can impose demands such as hospitals, schools, better roads and social services for the people, for you."

"Our weapons are, in truth, the weapons of the people, yours."

"With weapons we can change the Sandino-Communist regime and return to the people a true democracy so that we will all have economic opportunities."

All of this should be designed to create an identification of the people with the weapons and the guerrillas who carry them. Finally, we should make the people feel that we are thinking of them and that the weapons are the people's, to help them and protect them from a Communist, totalitarian, imperialist regime, indifferent to the needs of the population.

A guerrilla armed force always involves implicit terror because the population, without saying it aloud, fears that the weapons may be used against them. However, if the terror does not become explicit, positive results can be expected.

In a revolution, the individual lives under a constant threat of physical harm. If the government police cannot put an end to the guerrilla activities, the population will lose confidence in the government, which has the inherent mission of guaranteeing the safety of citizens. However, the guerrillas should be careful not to become an explicit terror, because this would result in a loss of popular support.

When a meeting is held, conclude it with a statement to the effect that people can reveal everything about this visit of our commandos, because we are not afraid of anything or anyone, neither the Soviets nor the Cubans. Emphasize that we are Nicaraguans, that we are fighting for the freedom of Nicaragua and to establish a genuinely Nicaraguan government.

Armed propaganda in populated areas should not give the impression that weapons are the power of the guerrillas over the people, but rather that the weapons are the strength of the people against a regime of repression.

Whenever it is necessary to use armed force in an occupation or visit to a town or village, guerrillas should emphasize that:

• This is being done to protect them, the people, and not the guerrillas themselves.

• The action, though not desirable, is necessary because the final objective of the insurrection is a free and democratic society, where acts of force will no longer be necessary.

• The force of weapons is a necessity caused by the oppressive system, and will cease to exist when the "forces of justice" of our movement assume control.

If, for example, it should be necessary for one

of the advance posts to have to fire on a citizen who was trying to leave the town or city in which the guerrillas are carrying out armed propaganda or political proselytism, the following is recommended:

• Explain that if that citizen had managed to escape, he would have alerted the enemy that is near the town or city, and they would carry out acts of reprisal such as rapes, pillage, destruction, captures, etc., in this way terrorizing the

The mission to replace the individual should be followed by:

• Extensive explanation within the population affected of the reason why it was necessary for the good of the people.

• An explanation that Sandinista retaliation is unjust, indiscriminate and, above all, a justification for the execution of this mission.

• Infiltration of guerrilla cadres — whether a member of our movement or an outside element

The combatant propagandist guerrillas are the result of a continuous program of indoctrination and motivation.

They will have the mission of showing the people how great and fair our movement is in the eyes of all Nicaraguans and the world.

inhabitants of the place for having given attention and hospitality to the guerrillas.

• If a guerrilla fires at an individual, make the town see that he was an enemy of the people, and that they shot him because the guerrillas recognized as their first duty the protection of citizens.

• Make the population see that it was the repressive system of the regime that was the cause of this situation, what really killed the informer, and that the weapon fired was one recovered in combat against the Sandinista regime.

It is possible to neutralize carefully selected and planned targets, such as court judges, police and state security officials, etc. For psychological purposes, it is necessary to take extreme precautions, and it is absolutely necessary to gather together the population affected, so that they will be present, take part in the act, and formulate accusations against the oppressor.

The target or person should be chosen on the basis of:

• The spontaneous hostility that the majority of the population feels toward the target.

• Rejection or potential hatred by the majority of the population toward the target, stirring up the population and making them see all the negative and hostile actions of the individual against the people.

If the majority of the people give their support or backing to the target or subject, do not try to change these sentiments through provocation.

— in workers unions, student groups, peasant organizations, etc., preconditioning these groups for behavior within the masses, where they will have to carry out proselytism for the insurrectional struggle in a clandestine manner.

Our psychological war team should prepare in advance a hostile mental attitude among the target groups, so that at the decisive moment they can turn their furor into violence, demanding their rights that have been trampled upon by the regime.

These preconditioning campaigns must be aimed at the political parties, professional organizations, students, laborers, the masses of the unemployed, the ethnic minorities and any other sector of society that is vulnerable or recruitable; this also includes the popular masses and sympathizers of our movement.

Make it plain to people that they have become slaves, that they are being exploited by privileged military and political groups.

The foreign advisers and their counseling programs are in reality "interventionists" in our homeland who direct the exploitation of the nation in accordance with the objectives of the Russian and Cuban imperialists, in order to turn our people into slaves of the hammer and sickle.

When the mass uprising is being developed, our covert cadres should make partial demands, initially demanding, e.g., "We want food. We want freedom of worship. We want union freedom," steps that will lead us toward the realization of the goals of our movement, which are: "God, homeland and democracy."

## Powers of Italy's Magistrates Have Grown As They Pursue War on Mafia, Terrorists

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

**ROME** — The recent vigorous investigations of the Mafia and an expected report on the shooting of Pope John Paul II have focused attention on a major development in Italian life: the growing power of the country's independent magistrates.

Armed with wide powers to arrest, imprison and interrogate, the magistrates have become central players in an effort to reduce political corruption and the influence of organized crime — goals known here broadly as moralizing Italian life.

The growth in the magistrates' influence has been at the expense of the normal parliamentary institutions of government. Many here say the magistrates stepped into a vacuum left by political leaders.

"The magistrates took it upon themselves to enforce law and order because they felt it wasn't being done elsewhere," said Ludina Barzini, an editor and a leader in the Liberal Party. "They substituted themselves for the central power."

The term magistrates covers a wide range of figures in the Italian judicial system and includes prosecutors as well as judges. Magistrates, who are selected competitively, often play a major investigative role, as in the case of the shooting of the pope and judicial inquiries into the Mafia.

The magistrates' power and respect began to grow during the 1970s and the early 1980s, when the Red Brigades threatened to start what some here feared might become a civil war. In cooperation with the carabinieri, the police force linked to the military, the magistrates helped cripple, if not eliminate, the well-organized terrorist group.

For many both in and out of Italy, the magistrates have since become something close to heroes. Recently the newspapers have been full

of tributes, notably to Giovanni Falcone, the investigator credited with persuading Tommaso Buscetta, the former Mafia leader, to cooperate with the authorities.

It is almost always noted that the magistrates have acted in the face of death threats, some of which have been carried out, and the fact that organized crime had long enjoyed close ties with some of Italy's leading politicians.

Yet even magistrates themselves believe that their new-found influence is a dangerous sign, a symptom of the difficulties Italy's elected institutions are having in dealing with the country's most difficult problems.

"We didn't want to substitute for the political powers," said Judge Ferdinando Imposimato, one of Italy's most respected jurists and a leader in the investigation of the Mafia. "But we've seen that the political powers were not always facing these problems."

**MOREOVER**, even some who praise the magistrates' work against the Red Brigades and the Mafia worry about their broad powers.

"It is somewhat dangerous because they have great power in their hands," Miss Barzini said. "Justice in Italy is very slow, and if the magistrates decide to, they can put someone in jail for two years. And are they guilty?" She shrugged.

Yet Miss Barzini also summed up why the magistrates became so popular.

"We've gone overboard a bit in another direction, but I get the feeling that someone had to do it," she said, "to rule the country while the politicians squabbled in Rome."

Virtually every magistrate will say that men such as Mr. Falcone or Judge Ilario Martella, who has been leading the investigation of the shooting of the pope, should not be viewed as typical. Many magistrates deal with routine matters in a routine way.

Enrico Ferri, the secretary-general of the National Association of Italian Magistrates, said,

"Each magistrate operates independently, often in cooperation with other magistrates, but ultimately independent of some higher authority. There isn't a strong vertical structure."

Experts on the Italian legal system say that one important trend and the rise of the Red Brigades converged to create the current power of the magistrates.

The trend was the rise of new political and economic issues that as often as not were resolved in court rather than in parliament.

"The power of the magistrates has increased steadily for the last 20 years for one main reason: The growth in our society of a modern capitalist economy," said Professor Gustavo Ghidini, a professor of commercial law at the University of Paris. "That modern structure has been faced by the antiquity of our legal code, which was written for a prewar society."

**NEW** issues came up faster than parliament had the ability — or the desire — to change the law, Professor Ghidini said, so judges were called on to make many decisions. "This gave them great latitude for interpretation, adaptation and, in some cases, invention," he said.

Moreover, he said that in Italy, as in the United States, the 1960s and 1970s saw the growth of new social movements, such as consumer groups and environmental organizations. These movements, he said, often pushed their causes in the courts at least as much as in parliament.

But Judge Beria d'Argentin and others here contend that the rise of the Red Brigades had the most to do with the growth in the magistrates' assertiveness.

As magistrates faced more threats and saw some of their colleagues killed, they began seeking ways to cooperate more closely.

The magistrates were put in the front line of the war," he said. "Facing organized criminality, they had to be organized themselves."

## Study Finds 2% of Americans Hold 30% of Wealth

Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. government is conducting one of the most extensive surveys ever made of wealth in America and the poll takers are finding it is indeed true that, in the words of F. Scott Fitzgerald, "The very rich are different from you and me."

Yes, Ernest Hemingway agreed, they have more money — an opinion confirmed by the survey. The top 2 percent of families in financial terms, those earning \$100,000 or more a year, control 30 percent of all Americans' financial assets.

In addition, this group owns 50 percent of all stocks in private hands, 71 percent of all tax-free bonds and 20 percent of all real estate.

The survey terms this concentration of wealth "striking."

The study, described as the most detailed in 20 years, is being conducted by the Federal Reserve Board and six other federal agencies into how wealth is distributed in America.

It is being carried out to determine the impact on investment that has resulted from the upheaval in financial services beginning in 1980. With banking deregulation, financial institutions have been able to offer higher interest rates and compete much more aggressively for funds.

"With all the changes taking place in our financial markets, it is important to know who owns these various assets," said Robert B. Avery, a researcher at the Federal Reserve. In that way, he said, policy-makers will have a better idea of who benefits from and who is hurt by such changes as a rise in interest rates.

The study is looking at all income groups, but is trying to vault the barrier behind which the wealthy in America traditionally have conducted their financial affairs.

"The wealthy are a very elusive group and we really don't know very much about them," Mr. Avery said. "It is harder to interview wealthy people. They are usually unwilling to participate in surveys."

To overcome the obstacles, government researchers used data from federal income tax returns to get a representative sample of 500 wealthy Americans who volunteered to be interviewed at length about their holdings.

Mr. Avery said the results of this detailed survey are still being compiled but will be made public by the end of the year. A broader survey that included the wealthy among other income ranges has revealed some initial findings that are likely to be confirmed by the detailed analysis, researchers say.

The broader study revealed a concentration of wealth in the hands of "a small number of families with very high incomes."

**I**n addition to the amount of stocks and tax-free bonds held by the wealthy, the survey found that the richest 2 percent of Americans controlled 39 percent of taxable bonds, 23 percent of money deposited by individuals in checking accounts, 8 percent of the money in savings accounts and 15 percent of the funds in money-market accounts and certificates of deposit.

It found that, as a group, self-employed man-

agers had the highest financial portfolios, an average of \$124,983. They were followed by managers at \$47,713; farmers, \$42,118; and professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers, who had an average of \$32,226.

The top 10 percent of American families, those earning more than \$50,000 annually, reported average financial holdings of \$125,131 in 1983. This compared with an average of \$18,539 in holdings for families earning \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The survey found dramatic shifts in investment patterns in recent years among all income groups.

Passbook savings accounts, savings bonds and the stock market have all lost ground while new types of investments such as money-market accounts attracted a significant number of investors.

The number of families reporting they held savings accounts dropped to 62 percent in 1983, from 77 percent in 1977. The percentage of families holding savings bonds dropped to 21 percent, from 31 percent in 1977 and the number owning stocks declined to 19 percent, from 25 percent in 1977.

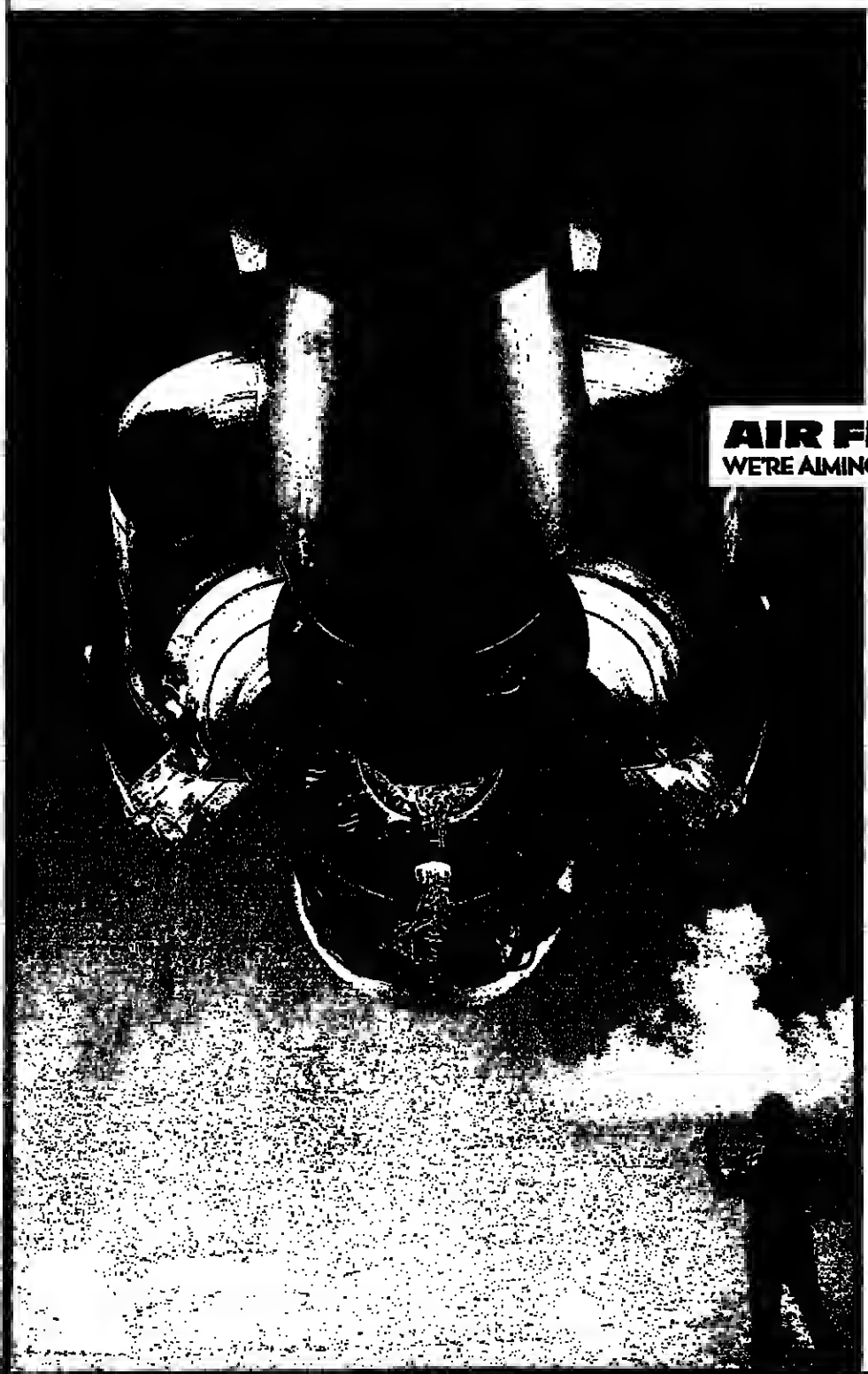
The decline in savings accounts, the report said, could be explained by the growth of holdings in assets such as individual retirement accounts, certificates of deposit and money-market accounts, all of which pay higher rates of interest than the traditional passbook savings account. Money-market accounts, which did not exist a few years ago, are now held by 14 percent of American families.

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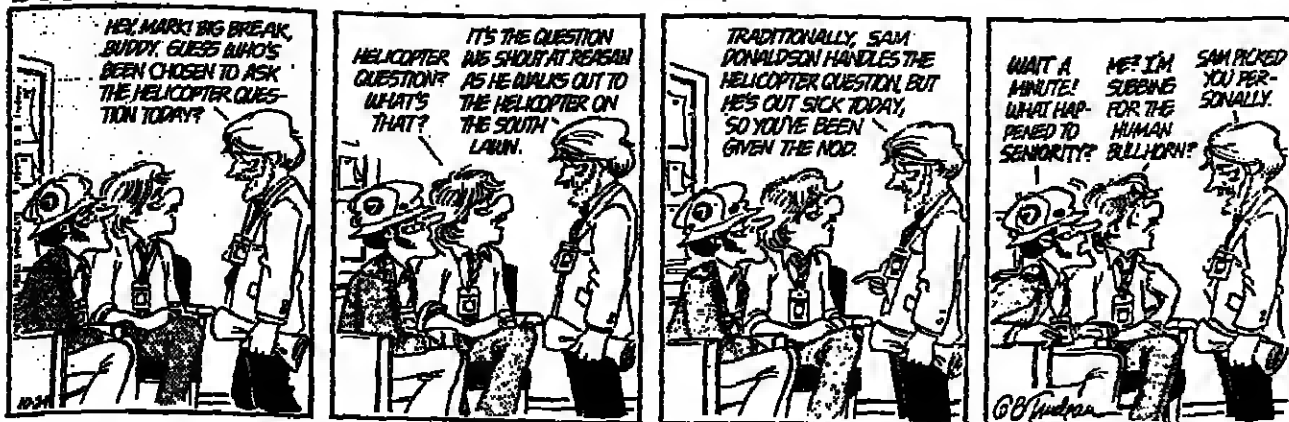
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## DOONESBURY



## RSC Triumphs With Lyrical 'Love's Labour's Lost'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON**—The Royal Shakespeare Company is bringing to a close one of the most triumphant seasons in the postwar history of Stratford-upon-Avon with a rare and lyrical "Love's Labour's Lost." Generally reckoned along with "King John" to be one of the few Shakespeare plays that can empty a theater, this is the one about the four young bloods who vow to renounce sex

At the Royal Court, G. F. Newman's "An Honourable Trade" comes to the horrified conclusion that there are people in top places who are no better than they should be and probably rather worse. A couple of decades after Profumo, Newman still seems amazed that high office and sexual purity are not inseparable, and would like us to draw back in shock, horror and amazement from an attorney general being charged with rape and about 480 policemen having their corrupting charges quashed. This is a loose and sloppy comedy lacking a strong documentary base in its random look at low life in high society.

The wonder of "Top People" was that it got as far as a first rehearsal, let alone a first night. Its author, director and star was Richard O'Brien, who back in the early '70s had the brilliant notion of harnessing two current showbiz obsessions, Transylvania and transvestism, and came up with the "Rocky Horror Show."

him a notebook and in it he wrote, somewhat rapidly, a farce about London high society loosely concerned with intellectual Stoenes, a showbiz arms dealer with a weak bladder and a lot of other people who looked as though they had drifted out of back numbers of a Daily Express gossip column, circa 1958.

## THE BRITISH STAGE

for learning and are finally forced to do so just that. But Barry Kyle's production fits an uneasy text neatly into the RSC's current obsession with anatomical musical melancholy.

Thus, we start out here from a rather different world: four late-Victorian scholars pun-pushing at high desks and doubtless soon to be off on some undergraduate romp. But then we get to Navarre, or Navarre-Navarre land as it will doubtless now be known, and in that Baroque world of elfin, unapproachable women and languid melancholic men (Edward Petherbridge leading for this team as ever) a straw-hatted and idyllic is unveiled to the point where you feel the whole thing should almost certainly be happening on punts and designed by Cecil Beaton. What began as a Victorian academic comedy has now become a languorous Edwardian romance, dominated by the shyly cynical Berowne of Roger Rees who here, rather than in "Hamlint," is giving his performance of the season. But we also get Frank Middlemass making some sense of some of the worst jokes even in Shakespeare and the desperate jollity of the opening scene is soon overtaken by a marvellous confidence, one which can even overcome the problems of a play which needs to be kick-started back into life every 20 minutes or so. In short a rich and rare treat and one of the best of the falling-leaf lady of the quarter to tempt his side from the straight and narrow. Soon the pompous, berg from the country is savoring vintage

Though increasingly rare as a theatrical happening, it is by no means unheard of for a show to

Last Christmas somebody gave

## 'Les Ripoux': A Funny, Irreverent French Film on Police Corruption

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS**—The reputation of Gallic screen as a place where a sickly, weary, restored to blooming health by Claude Zidi's tonic dose of stimulating monkeyisms in "Les Ripoux."

The irreverence with which this bright, fast and funny film tannist respectability and the law's majesty has lifted it to instant popularity.

The movie's hilarity is derived from the underhand operations of a plainclothes PI-

galle police inspector who prefers to shake down wrongdoers instead of locking them up. "The jails are too full already," is his sophisticated comment, and his shady system suits all.

When he is assigned a prudish assistant fresh from the provinces, a strict letter-of-the-law exponent who neither drinks nor smokes and is blind to feminine pulchritude, he is at a loss.

But his canny knowledge of human frailties gives him a solution. He engages a kept lady of the quarter to tempt his side from the straight and narrow. Soon the pompous, berg from the country is savoring vintage

wines, smoking Cuban cigars and running up hills in Russian nightgowns, becoming as illegal as his superior.

All this, of course, is highly immoral and sets a bad example, so the film finds the crooked cop behind bars, imprisoned but unrepentant, as he deals from the bottom of the pack in card games with his fellow felons.

The scenario's disrespectful attitude toward law and order may suggest Ben Hecht transported from the Chicago Loop to the Montmartre underworld, but with its flavor, its incidents and its dialogue (its very title is argot for rotten) are distinctly Parisian.

Philippe Noiret has his best part in a long while as the dishonest, fat and plays it to the hilt with hearty, sardonic flair. Thierry Lhermitte is an excellent foil as the guardian of the peace getting into one scrap after another.

In strong support are Régine as the senior detective's inamorata, Grace de Capitani as the rookie cop's floozy and Claude Brosseau as the anti-gang chief. Jean-Jacques Barbes's color photograph of Paris by night has splendid sparkle, and there is accompanying music by Francis Lai.

meris extra pay and the spectators a free weekend at a rest resort.

Richard is called upon to be both himself and his acoustical twin, and as though that were not sufficient he must constantly play halves of his dual self to a pair of female rivals, one his wife and the other his lady love.

When his imposture is unmasked — though only a victim of acute conjunctivitis could possibly mistake him in either part — he settles down to live happily ever after with both blondes, a solution remembered from Raymond Griffith's old silent "Hands Up!" in which the high-tailed comedian straightened out his amorous complications by being converted to Mormonism.

The usually dependable Yves Robert has directed, adapting his script from a novel by Donald Westlake. Robert keeps the underfed plot jumping with gags, pranks and a rapid pace, but the humor is strained and mechanical and one can anticipate its intended surprises.

The Soviet cinema has been reproved more than once for its frequent resort to the "boy-meets-girl" theme and its heavy use of political propaganda. You will find neither in a 1982 film playing here under the

title "Vols entre rêve et réalité" (Flights Between Dream and Reality).

The work of a novice director, Roman Balajan, the film is a satirical portrait of a bored office employee who, arriving at the age of 40, is depressed at his situation and at his fading powers as a local Don Juan of a country town.

This protagonist is filled with what might be described as wistful thinking, and to forget his disappointments he plays the fool, becoming a town clown. His sprees and skirt chasing have lost their savor, and though he refuses to grow grave, he is in the melancholy state of Dostoevsky's "Useless Man."

The humor here is not the boisterous brand of the West but rather that of Chekhovian irony. The fumbling 40-year-old loses his wife through his attempted infidelities and, finding himself a somewhat of a social outcast, seeks to make merry. He does so for a while and then, his avowed loneliness overtaking him, assumes the embryonic position in a haystack.

Oleg Yankovski plays the protagonist with a quiet resignation that underlies his foolish pranks. This curious comedy in the Russian manner hints that the Soviet film is turning from collective problems to those of the individual.

## ARTS / LEISURE

## Valentino and Ungaro Are Set To Repeat Previous Successes

PARIS — Valentino and Ungaro should be in fashion nirvana. Both of them had best-selling autumn collections. With what they just showed, they stand to do an encore for the spring.

The clothes of these two designers are produced by an Italian company, Gruppo Finanziario Tessile, or GFT, which may account for the excellent finish of their clothes.

Long in fashion Siberia, Valentino has finally been asked to join the fold. He was invited to the Elysee Palace last Wednesday with the rest of the international designers and he showed in the tents in the Tuileries Gardens under the patronage of the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture. (He used to show in a Bois de Boulogne restaurant.)

But Valentino added a touch of class, not only to Paris fashion, but also to the Tuileries presentation. He spent \$6,000 to build a wooden sidewalk around his tent, covering it with a green rug. The doorway

was flanked with giant potted plants and a cheerful blue and white canopy made a festive entrance to the tent.

"I won't have my ladies walk in the mud," is the way Giancarlo Giammetti, Valentino's business partner, put it. Valentino also had 14 security men at the door to make

an entrance to the tent.

For smooth traffic — and a pleasant change from some of the shows where people were almost trampled to death.

As this was also Valentino's 25th anniversary, the room inside was lined with giant, red-and-white sketches recalling various stages of his career.

The collection, fortunately, justified the buildup. Valentino is in fashion what Julio Iglesias is in singing — total seduction.

The only drawback to this otherwise delicious collection is that Valentino's proportions, skinny with strong shoulders, looked a bit too bony in a season when designers are turning their hand to draping rather than padding.

Valentino opened with lacy leather skirts which looked exactly

like what he showed in his couture line in July. The delicate, often embroidered, shoes by René Caovilla and the impeccable costume jewelry were among the best accessories in the Paris collections.

Skirts were slim and often far above the knee, with the midriff often draped under a short jacket. Valentino also revived the bouillon, a somewhat tired garment that he updated with soft silks for daytime and black lace for evening. Many of them also had a hood, as did quite a few jackets. His black-and-white printed ones were among the prettiest.

Valentino did away with blouses under suits, a trend that has been noticeable in Paris already. He replaced them with tiny black ribbed cotton tops, which looked more casual and made for a thinner silhouette.

The new Valentino sweater, a sure best-seller, was a short and skimpy black cardigan, its zipper front edged with rows of tiny show buttons. First shown over gray flannel skirts, and finished with a neat white collar and black ascot tie, it was upgraded with rhinestone buttons for evening. Another attractive idea were all the cashmere cable-knit sweaters over matching silk skirts.

When it came to colors, Valentino sang a tender tune with soft shades balanced with gray, beige and black and white.

The evening clothes were colorful, with bright tulle skirts topped by equally colorful floral prints. But these were demure as were the black-and-white embroidered gowns, which looked like bullfighter's gear. The skin-tight crepe sheaths, their back décolletés held by two spaghetti straps and in red or pink, were the really hot numbers.

Ungaro had a marvellous beginning — a flock of girls, all dressed in multicolor polka dots, with beaters and shoes to match, popped on the podium, with the rhythm of a musical comedy. But Ungaro should have quit while he was ahead.

His short evening dresses kept getting gaudier and gaudier, until some of them looked like the dolls you win at county fairs. Huge plastic costume jewelry, including big red or yellow camellias, added to what looked like deliberate garishness.



Loose vest, knee-length skirt, shown by Valentino.

A former tailor who is now known for making the best, most flirtatious dresses in Paris, Ungaro did not let his clientele. There were dozens of different styles, from the familiar wrap-around, draped-on-the-side one, which he showed last season, to new and more intricate ones, draped over the bosom, the hips or the derriere and punctuated with a flowered bustle.

There was a lot of color in this collection — purple, green, gold, hot pink, acid green and violent red — and many different prints, including Art Nouveau flowers and Muró doodles. When all of this was in control, it ended up fine.

Towards the end, Ungaro became more sober, returning to a quieter palette, with browns, greys and khakis, but he always kept his accessories colorful — such as some of his hats, tiny, bright beanie, pierced with a feather and looking like those worn by circus clowns and acrobats.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	125.75	125.50	125.75	+0.25
AT&T	118.75	118.50	118.75	+0.25
GE	105.75	105.50	105.75	+0.25
AMT	105.75	105.50	105.75	+0.25
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1214.50	1214.00	1214.50	+0.50
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**Weekend**, a sparkling leisure and travel section, brightens up Friday's paper.

And **Saturday's Arts and Leisure** page brings authoritative fine arts coverage from the art capitals of the world.

- **On the back page**, the ever popular **Art Buchwald** (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) alternates with Pulitzer Prize-winners **Russell Baker** (Wednesday and Friday) and linguist **William Safire** (Monday).

Every day of the week also brings a special column of interest to the business community. **Carl Gewirtz** on **Eurobonds**, **Futures and Options**, **Sherry Buchanan** writing for **The International Manager**, **Ed Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch**, **Technology**, **The Economic Scene** by **Leonard Silk**.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Reckitt &amp; Colman Increases Its Bid for Nicholas Kiwi

**Reuters**

LONDON — Reckitt & Colman PLC said Tuesday it was raising its bid for Nicholas Kiwi Ltd. of Australia to 4.30 Australian dollars (\$3.61) a share, which is equivalent to 5.02 dollars a share prior to a planned one-for-six bonus issue.

The new offer has a total value of \$258 million (about \$312 million).

Alternatively, Reckitt, a major British food maker, will offer one Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd. share plus 1.45 dollars cash for each Nicholas Kiwi share.

Reckitt said its alternative offer, made after talks with Nicholas Kiwi officials, is equivalent to 4.30 dollars a Nicholas Kiwi share based on the current price of Reckitt & Colman (Australia) shares at 2.85 dollars each.

Reckitt was previously offering 1.95 dollars a share, equivalent to 4.60 dollars prior to the bonus issue.

## Kodak to Sell Floppy Disks

**The Associated Press**

ROCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. said Tuesday it will sell a line of floppy disks for small computers as the entry point for a major diversification effort into electronic data storage.

Kodak said it would initially sell other suppliers' floppy disks.

Kodak said it would initially sell a complete line of magnetic disks in 8-inch, 5¼-inch and 3½-inch formats.

Kodak, hurt by slow growth and competition in its staple businesses — photographic film and chemicals — is moving into a \$2-billion sector of the electronics marketplace that is fast-growing but already crowded.

## Bank Group Assails Move By Sears

**The Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — The decision by Sears, Roebuck & Co. to buy a Delaware bank is a serious step further in the fraying of the U.S. financial system, a banking group warned Tuesday.

Sears announced Monday that its financial services unit would buy the Delaware bank despite proposed federal legislation that might later force the nation's largest retailer to sell it. Sears said it would continue to lobby against the measure.

"It's really what we warned about," said Kenneth Guenther, executive director of the 7,100-member Independent Bankers Association of America.

He referred to his group's criticism of last week's decision by C.T. Conover, comptroller of the currency, to let lapse a moratorium on financial institutions setting up consumer banks.

"It underlines again the urgent need for presidential action to stop the regulatory unraveling of our financial system," said Mr. Guenther, whose organization represents small and medium-size banks.

He predicted the Sears' move would be the "first of probably quite a few."

Sears said that Allstate Enterprises, a member of its Dean Witter Financial Services subsidiary, had agreed to buy 25 percent of the shares of Greenwood, Delaware, and planned to make a tender offer for all of the remaining shares.

No price was put on the pact with Greenwood, a state-chartered bank that has about \$11 million in assets.

## COMPANY NOTES

**Digital Equipment Corp.** said profits and sales rose sharply in the first fiscal quarter ended Sept. 29. Net rose 806 percent to \$144.2 million after an extraordinary \$63.25-million credit. Sales climbed 42 percent to \$1.52 billion.

**International Business Machines Corp.** left its third-quarter dividend on common stock unchanged at \$1.10 a share, an IBM Europe spokesman said. The quarterly dividend will be payable Dec. 10, 1984, to shareholders of record Nov. 7, 1984.

**Koninklijke Wessanen NV**, a Dutch food company, forecast a 24-percent rise in 1984 net to 46 million guilders (\$13 million). Sales are likely to total 4 billion guilders, up 11 percent.

**Wessanen officials** were in London promoting the planned sale of beaver depository receipts, representing ordinary shares, to British institutions. The sale, representing up to 10 percent of the current ordinary share capital, is expected to raise up to 40 million guilders.

**United Technologies Corp.** may keep its chairman and chief executive, Harry J. Gray, due to retire at the end of next year. Mr. Gray told security analysts in New York that he would be willing to remain beyond his retirement date. But he added that Robert F. Daniell, named as UTC president last week, could run the corporation.

**Vauxhall Motors Ltd.**, the British subsidiary of General Motors Corp., will resume production at its Ellesmere Port plant in north west England following the acceptance of a pay offer by 2,000 transport workers, a Vauxhall said. The Transport and General Workers Union was the third union at Ellesmere to accept the offer, which lifts wages 7½ percent.

**Whitbread & Co.**, Britain's third-largest brewer, said Tuesday that it had agreed definitively to buy Bearre Corp.'s Buckingham Corp. unit for \$92 million (\$110 million). Buckingham is a New York-based importer of wines and spirits.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Jordan Firms Begin New London Bank

**By Brenda Hagerty**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The government of Jordan and 15 Jordanian banks and financial institutions have established a consortium bank in London. The new bank, Jordan Finance Consortium PLC, will begin operations at the end of this month with capital of £20 million (\$23.8 million).

The government of Jordan will hold 20 percent of Jordan Finance Consortium, which said it plans to participate in the financing of British-Jordanian trade, enable its shareholders to operate more effectively in international business and provide banking services for the Arab community in Britain.

Mohamed Said Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, was named chairman of the new bank. Zuhair Khouri was named deputy chairman, and Maorice Constant, formerly of Ottoman Bank and Grindlays Bank Ltd., was appointed general manager.

## New Unit Combines Lloyds' Merchant Banks

Lloyds Bank is merging the merchant banking activities of Lloyds Bank International Ltd. and Lloyds Bank PLC in a new merchant banking unit. Robert Owen, currently a director of Lloyds Bank International, has been named chief executive of the new group.

The move brings Lloyds into line with the other large U.K. clearing banks, all of which have merchant banking units. Last week, Lloyds Bank announced plans to merge with its overseas banking arm, Lloyds Bank International.

El Aquitaine Norge A/S, the Norwegian unit of the French state-owned oil company Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, has appointed Pierre Godec to succeed Pierre Chouzenoux as managing director. Mr. Godec previously was a managing director of Elf Nigeria.

## Amexco Says Safra Is Leaving

**Reuters**

NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Tuesday it is replacing Edmond J. Safra as chairman of its international banking operation, American Express International Banking Corp. The move had been widely expected.

Robert F. Smith, currently president and bank chief operating officer, will take over from Mr. Safra Jan. 1. The senior vice chairman, Albert Benzer, was named as the new president.

James D. Robinson 3d, the American Express chairman, said Mr. Safra had expressed a desire to devote more time to personal matters. However, analysts say the move was due to differences in Mr. Safra's operating style compared with other American Express executives.

## Tokyo's 'Store Wars'

(Continued from Page 9)

vidualization have come. It used to be that if 80 people out of 100 said a commodity was good, it was produced and sold for the mass market. Now if three people say they like something, but 10 people say they hate it, we should still sell that commodity to those three people."

Bearing the standard of tradition is Han-kyu.

"Our style is traditional and orthodox," said Eiichi Goto of Han-kyu's sales promotion division. "Seibu stresses high technology at their storefront, but we want to stress personal service to our customers through our sales clerks. By the word 'authentic,' we don't mean just expensive things. We try to provide goods that satisfy people who stopped chasing famous brand names just for their name's sake, and who want to use good-quality products for a long time."

Juji Tanaka, a spokesman for Misakoshi, said Japan's first department store has found little reason to tinker with its own formulas. But in its Ginza store, Misakoshi has upgraded food and fashion departments and now has a coffee shop on the second floor. Other stores on the Ginza are reported to have undertaken similar renovations.

## Restructuring At Hewlett

(Continued from Page 9)

Dataquest Inc., who left Hewlett-Packard a month ago after 11 years with the company.

In the United States, more managers have been leaving the company since July than in past reorganizations. It is too early to tell if there will be similar departures in Europe. Wall Street analysts attribute the moves to the fear that the individual will be left with less freedom to innovate.

Discussing Hewlett-Packard's future, Mr. Nawratil says: "IBM is our number one target." But he realizes the limitations of challenging International Business Machines Corp., which he calls "the 800-pound gorilla."

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## OBSERVER

## Suitable for Marriage

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Lavinia Lucy Laplante, the daughter of Mrs. Earle Spratt Stuckbridge of Hanking Pines, Ohio, and Francis Patten Laplante of Rumi Hills, New Jersey, was married yesterday to P. Pickering Puttoun, the son of Mrs. Potter Puttoun and the late Mr. Puttoun of Puttounacoe, Massachusetts. The ceremony, at the Shrine of Eternally Upward Mobility, was performed by the bridegroom's uncle, the Reverend Gaspard Puttoun, a member of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Inc., as well as its executive chaplain.

The bride's maid of honor was her sister, Melanie Melissa Laplante, who is a junior partner in the law firm of Pommers, Freets, Frets, Spang, Spaldino & Usquebaugh.

The best man was Hilary Dock, heir to the huge mouse-and-clock toy empire based on the Hickory Dicky Clock Company, which was founded by his grandfather, the late Hector Dicky Dock.

The bride is a senior project coordinator in the Alectronics Division of Squelton. She is a certified corporate coordinator, licensed to coordinate projects in taxonomy, bifocals, quashing, esoterics and group hysterics, as well as alemanics, quinnitics and uxorious week-ends.

She is a graduate of Old Moss Mosely's School for Girls in Fox Crossroads, Virginia, and holds a degree in senior analysis, magna cum laude, from the Massachusetts Institute of Degrees.

The bride's father, Mr. Laplante, is almost entirely lacking in social distinction but holds memberships on dozens of corporate boards. He is a former stock-car racing driver who was later discovered to be the natural heir to the British Earldom of Floovry, with immense holdings in slum properties in Birmingham, England.

Though the bride's mother, the former Countess Floovry, divorced his lordship several years ago, the grounds specified in her suit did not discredit the peerage. Her subsequent marriage into the distinguished Stuckbridge family, whose business has for three generations made Hanking Pines, Ohio, synonymous with ball bearings, was followed almost immediately by induction into The Upper Hanking Pines Garden Club.

The groom is a member of the fifth generation of a family whose name has been an integral part of American society since its founder, Muldoon Puttoun, stole the Passaic & Bayonne Railroad during Reconstruction and went on to teach the late Lillian Russell how to drink champagne out of her shoe.

Her shoe, which Muldoon Puttoun also stole, is still among the bridegroom's family heirlooms, but the family has abandoned the old custom of making every new bride drink champagne from it so the groom can steal her shoes while her attention is distracted.

P. Pickering Puttoun, the newest in a long line of Puttoun bridegrooms, is a graduate of St. Izod's Prep and the Harvard School of Senior Consultancy, where he was awarded his M.A. after graduating from Yale, magna cum skull and bone. He is a senior consultant in Merger's Brazilian Division of Junior Consultancies and Incidental Money Accumulation, with offices in Manhattan.

His father, the late Potter Puttoun, was the most controversial inventor of the 1950s. His invention of a business that could be operated without either a consultancy — senior or junior — or a project coordinator was greeted at first as a booby to humanity.

Public opinion turned against him when the nation's educators charged that his invention was a scheme in deprive future college graduates of pleasantly superfluous jobs.

A man who could always be counted upon not to make a scene, Mr. Puttoun issued his famous statement: "God forbid that I should do anything that might make my son work for a living" — and destroyed his invention.

At his death two years later, his pallbearers included Simpson Sterling Sutte, of Philadelphia, Hobo Sound and Beverly Hills, the son of the late Murray Nelson Comstock Sutte and his wife, Mrs. Sutte; Velma Veich, of Wall Street and Liechtenstein, whose education at Girl's Prep of Boston and degree in agriculture from Texas A&M . . .

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In a determined search for tangible evidence of the Roman past in old Jerusalem, Israeli archaeologists have excavated the main Roman entry into the Old City and have succeeded in unearthing a guard tower, the tallest preserved Roman structure in the country.

But the dig that led to these finds was marked as much by frustration as it was by success. And it may well be remembered most for the ingenious brought to the task — even including a bit of intrigue, an ancient treasure map and the use of laser technology — to recreate, in spirit at least, some of the past that remains elusive.

The irresistible lure that began it all was a majestic column, the second century A.D., the Roman Emperor Hadrian erected a huge column apparently topped by a statue of himself in the plaza just inside the main gateway in what was then Roman Jerusalem and what is now known as the Old City. The column served as the visual centerpiece of the walled city, the starting point for measuring all distances in the region and was considered the major architectural feature of Hadrian's Jerusalem, which he called Aelia Capitolina.

Modern archaeologists were aware of the column's existence and its exact placement thanks to a sixteenth-century mosaic map of the Holy Land that was uncovered years ago in the ruins of a Greek Orthodox church in the tiny Jordanian village of Madaba.

The map clearly showed the outline of a column standing in the plaza just behind the main gate and streets branching out from there in all directions.

Another testimony in the column's existence, and splendor, is the fact that to this day the main entryway in the Old City, the Turkish-built Damascus Gate, is still referred to by local Arabs as

## Seeking Hadrian's Column

Ancient Monument Has Vanished, but Jerusalem Archaeologists Found a Guard Tower and a Wine Press

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

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Bab al-Amud, "The Gate of the Column."

In 1979 Jerusalem's city fathers, led by Mayor Teddy Kollek, decided that as part of a general project in spruce up the Damascus Gate area they would try to unearth the original Roman entryway below it.

To ascertain whether their reproductions of the Madaba map were accurate, the Jerusalem officials in charge of the project obtained — through means they prefer not to discuss — a reproduction of the original, which gave them as accurate a rendition as possible of what they were looking for.

"Where else in the world can you dig in 1984 on the basis of a map from the sixth century?" remarked Yitzhak Yaacov, director of East Jerusalem Development Ltd., an appendage of the municipality and tourist ministry that was responsible for overseeing the project.

Menahem Magen, an Israeli archaeologist, was commissioned by East Jerusalem Development to excavate the main Roman entryway into the Old City, which originally was flanked by two small archways filled with rubble and concrete that was resting directly underneath the "modern" Damascus Gate, through which 10,000 people pass every day.

"We knew exactly where the Roman gate was situated thanks to British archaeologists who had uncovered the facade, in the 1930s," said Magen. "But just inside the facade, the gate was completely filled with rubble and concrete that was packed in there by the Turks when they were building the Damascus Gate above. We had to work very carefully, pulling out a few feet of dirt, then installing steel supports, then pulling out some more dirt and installing some more supports to make sure that the wall or Damascus Gate would not fall down."

Once the gateway had been cleared out, Magen and his crew

decided to continue burrowing, and this led them to a Roman guard tower, also shown on the Madaba map, which stood just to the east of the second-century entryway. The guard tower, too, was filled with the ceiling with rubble and concrete.

"It took us three donkeys, three months and four workers," said Magen, "but we finally cleared the tower out to see what was inside."

Standing mainly underground at 36 feet (11 meters) tall, 33 feet long and 18 feet wide, the Roman guard tower, now open to tourists, has turned out to be the tallest preserved Roman structure in Israel. When the tower was cleared out, Magen and his crew found a huge stone olive press.

Along with the crushing stone and the catch pit for the manufacture of olive oil, at some point in the Byzantine or early Arab period of Jerusalem's history, the Roman tower was converted into an olive oil press.

While the excavations were going on below, the Jerusalem municipality was busy above ground trying to beautify the Turkish-built Damascus Gate. In particular, they were trying to persuade Arab shopkeepers doing business from cramped quarters in the gateway to move just inside the Old City, where the municipality would build them modern shops.

In 1983, while digging the foundations for the new Arab shops, Magen — over the archaeologist's suggestion that they dig "a little deeper" just to see what they might find. What they found was part of the original Roman pavement from the wide plaza that lay just behind the Roman gate and where the main north-south street in the Roman city, also pictured on the Madaba map, began.

"When we realized that the guard tower and the gate and the plaza were all there, just like on the Madaba map, we really start-



Hologram of Hadrian's column marks site of original.

ed to think seriously about finding the column," the archaeologist said.

With one crew digging from the Roman gate and another digging from below the foundations of the new Arab shops, Magen, and his team of workers tried to uncover the plaza and see who would be first to find the column.

Last year the tunnelers met. The spot where the column should have been located was ascertained, but the column itself was not there. Not a trace of its existence could be found.

"We don't know where it went," shrugged Yaacov. "It's a mystery."

One of the designers of the Roman gate museum suggested they build a hologram of Hadrian's column.

A hologram is a photograph of a model recorded on film by a reflected laser beam while being illuminated by a portion of the same laser beam. The result is a three-dimensional, multicolored image that appears on a thin plate of glass almost as though the object projected there were inside the glass and could be touched.

In the case of Hadrian's column, the process was even more complicated since most existing holograms measure a few inches in size, whereas East Jerusalem Development wanted "a big one."

After being told by several

companies that such a hologram could not be produced, Jerusalem officials finally tracked down a company in England, Shadow-scope Ltd., that said it had a laser gun that could make the world's largest hologram, a meter (39 inches) square, and at the reasonable price of \$17,000.

Working with local archaeologists and the Israel Museum, East Jerusalem Development produced a 1.2-meter scale model of Hadrian's column based on Trajan's column, which was built in Rome in A.D. 114, and similar Roman statuary. The figure of Hadrian was recreated from pictures and coins.

The model was flown to England and shot with a laser gun, which produced a hologram that is now the centerpiece of the Roman gate museum, opened Oct. 9 by Mayor Kollek. The hologram sits precisely where the column was presumed to have stood centuries ago.

"It may have fallen or broken in the major earthquake of 747 A.D.," said Magen.

But then, he adds, "We did find a crushing stone for an olive press in the guard tower, which was clearly made from a column roughly the size of Hadrian's. I leave it to your imagination. Maybe, maybe . . ."

## PEOPLE

## MacArthur Foundation Announces 25 Grants

Twenty-five winners of MacArthur Foundation grants, ranging from \$16,000 to \$500,000, were announced Monday. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's five-year grants are given to people to "do nothing but follow their own creative bent." The program has committed \$43 million to 141 recipients since it began in 1981. The winners, Shelly Bernstein, 33, clinical fellow in pediatrics at Harvard Medical School; Peter Bickel, 44, divisional dean of physical sciences at the University of California-Berkeley; William Drayton Jr., 41, of Arlington, Virginia, who has helped encourage entrepreneurial skills in the Third World; Sidney Drell, 58, a Stanford University professor; mathematical physicist Michael Finkelstein, 39; mathematician Michael Freedman, 33, of the University of California-San Diego; Dr. Curtis Hanes Sr., 64, of Claxton, Georgia, who has been doing research on high blood pressure; Shirley Brice Heath, 45, associate education professor at Stanford; novelist Bette Howland, 47, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Bill Irwin, 34, a New York City mime and actor; mathematician Fritz John, 74, professor emeritus at the Courant Institute of New York University; Gregory Kinnell, 57, poet and translator in New York City; Henry Kraus, 78, of Paris, who has studied the economics of medieval cathedral building; archaeologist Peter Matthews, 33, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Beaumont Newhall, 77, photography professor at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque; whale researcher Roger Payne, 49, of Lincoln, Massachusetts; quadriplegic Edward Roberts, 45, of Berkeley, California; Elliot Sperling, 33, of Hattiesburg, Mississippi; a teacher, Frank J. Sullivan, 37, a historian of science at Harvard; astronomer Alar Toomre, 47, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Amos Tversky, 47, psychology professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Train Varian, 38, of New York University Institute of Fine Arts; geographer and essayist Bert Wallach, 41, associate geography professor at the University of Oklahoma in Norman; Arthur Winfree, 42, professor of biological sciences at Purdue and Billie Jean Young, 37, head of the Southern Rural Women's Network in Jackson, Mississippi.

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